

# DAILY REPORT

## CONTENTS

China

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### PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

#### UNITED STATES

PRC Denies Charges on Gaining U.S. Technology [CHINA DAILY 24 Jul]	B 1
U.S. Press Cited on 'Folly' of Arming Taiwan	B 1
Adviser Weidenbaum's Resignation Noted	B 1
Ji Pengfei Meets U.S. Correspondent Burstein	B 2
Chen Muhua Meets N. Dakota Trade Delegation	B 2
Wan Li Meets Overseas Chinese From U.S.	B 2
Xie Li Meets, Fetes U.S. Senators' Assistants	B 2

#### NORTHEAST ASIA

Leaders, Press Hit Japanese History Distortions	D 1
Press Wrap-Up	D 1
RENMIN RIBAO Commentary [24 Jul]	D 3

#### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

AFP Reports Officials' Comments on Hong Kong	E 1
Deng's Comments	E 1
Foreign Ministry Spokesman	E 1
SRV's Thach Criticized for Remarks to Press [RENMIN RIBAO 23 Jul]	E 2
Developments in First Month of CGDK Examined	E 2
VODK Reports More Troops Sent to Kampuchea	E 3
Soviet Military Port in Kampuchea Reported	E 4

#### WESTERN EUROPE

U.S.-Western Europe 'Rift' Over USSR Gas Viewed	G 1
---	-----

#### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO Reviews Crisis in Lebanon, U.S. Role	I 1
U.S. Aid to Israel [24 Jul]	I 1
Review of Situation [25 Jul]	I 2
Somalia Reports 'Emergency' U.S. Military Aid	I 3

### PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Attempted Hijacking Near Shanghai Foiled	K 1
XINHUA Report	K 1
KYODO Report	K 1
NHK Interview	K 1
Nie Rongzhen Stresses Patriotic Education	K 2
Zhang Jingfu on Developing Consulting Service [RENMIN RIBAO 21 Jul]	K 4
RENMIN RIBAO Commentator on Economic Consultancy [21 Jul]	K 5

Peng Zhen at Political Science, Law Meeting	K 6
CCP Discipline Group Tackles Economic Crimes	K 10
Radio Commentary Stresses Serious Economic Crimes	K 10
Ni Zhifu Urges Strengthening Labor Discipline	K 11
[RENMIN RIBAO 15 Jul]	
Hu Qiaomu on Relation Between Art, Politics	K 16
National Summer Grain Purchases Overfulfilled	K 17
Fujian, Guangdong Investigators Report to CPPCC	K 17
Small Cities Boost Science, Technology Work	K 18
RENMIN RIBAO Stresses Safety in Production [22 Jul]	K 19

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

Anhui Commentary Discusses Economic Crime	O 1
Shanghai Leaders Attend Meetings 15, 16 Jul	O 1
Tie Ying on Stopping Economic Crimes in Zhejiang	O 2

## CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

YANGCHENG WANBAO Discusses Criticism of Novel [16 Jul]	P 1
Commerce Official Checks Henan Grain Problems	P 4
Comfort Cable Sent to Henan Flood Fighters	P 4

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Guizhou Holds Phone Conference on Population	Q 1
Sichuan Meeting Discusses Education Issues	Q 2
Chengdu PLA's You Taizhong Meets Army Heroes	Q 2
Sichuan's Wanxian, Daxian Prefectures Fight Flood	Q 3
Bainqen Erdini Leaves Lhasa for Xigaze Inspection	Q 3
YUNNAN RIBAO on Accuracy in News Reporting [29 Jun]	Q 3

## NORTH REGION

Zhou Hui at Nei Monggol Intellectuals Meeting	R 1
End to Leftist Influence Urged	R 2
Call for Research Investment	R 3
Leadership Over Work Stressed	R 4
TIANJIN RIBAO Warns Against Sugar-Coated Bullets [25 Jun]	R 5
New Findings at Dagang Oilfield Near Tianjin	R 7

## PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

Liao Chengzhi Letter to Chiang on Reunification	U 1
---	-----

## TAIWAN

PRC Reaction to Shultz Confirmation Noted	V 1
[CHINA POST 20 Jul]	
Premier Addresses Captive Nations Week Rally	V 2
New Military Hardward Developments Disclosed	V 3
[CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO 14 Jul]	

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WEN WEI PO Describes Aircraft Hijacking Attempt [26 Jul]	W 1
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PRC DENIES CHARGES ON GAINING U.S. TECHNOLOGY

HK240238 Beijing CHINA DAILY in English 24 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] China totally denies the U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency's allegation that it is using bogus trading companies, exchange students and other ploys to obtain U.S. technology needed for its military modernization. A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs said on Wednesday that the allegation is absurd and not worth any comment. In reply to reporters' inquiries, the spokesman said: "China has been sending out students and researchers and other personnel within the framework of normal scientific and technological cooperation and exchanges. Such an absurd allegation is not worth any comment."

General James Williams, director of the U.S. Defence Intelligence Agency, made the allegations at a June Senate hearing. His comments were obtained in the congressional testimony released on Monday.

U.S. PRESS CITED ON 'FOLLY' OF ARMING TAIWAN

OW240251 Beijing XINHUA in English 0220 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 25 [date as received] (XINHUA) -- Criticism of the folly of arming Taiwan in violation of the sovereignty of China of which Taiwan is a mere province has been voiced by more influential columnists here.

Carl Rowan, writing in the Washington POST today, pointed out that "the Heritage Foundation, a well-financed mouthpiece for the China lobby and other conservative interests," are trying to press the U.S. administration into "a serious mistake" in its policy toward China. He said: "It is as though the foundation and the China lobby for which it is shilling do not know that the Nixon administration agreed that 'there is but one China, and Taiwan is part of it'. Or that the Ford, Carter and Reagan administrations have concurred in this judgement. By what logic does any administration treat Taiwan as an equal of, or more favorably than, the country of which Taiwan is a mere province?"

Garry Wills, another columnist, said in an article in the Baltimore SUN that "the right-wing mythology" of trying to "keep Taiwan" is "a colossal act of folly, based on a misreading of the entire postwar history of Asia". He noted that "the sale of fighter planes to Taiwan is the culmination of this folly". "How long are we expected to pay for the mistake of backing that loser, Chiang Kai-shek", he asked.

ADVISER WEIDENBAUM'S RESIGNATION NOTED

OW230907 Beijing XINHUA in English 0802 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Washington, July 22 (XINHUA) -- Murray Weidenbaum, chairman of the President's Council of Economic Advisers (CEA), has resigned in order to return to academic life, White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes announced tonight. The announcement was made when President Reagan was giving an interview to a T.V. station in St. Louis.

Weidenbaum is a strong supporter of Reagan's supply-side economic policy. His decision to resign was made at a time when the country's economy is still lingering in deep recession which started last July. The administration indicated recently that Reagan's economic recovery program could be readjusted some time later in the face of failure of the economy to climb out of the recession.

Although Speakes stressed that no dispute was involved in Weidenbaum's resignation, the U.S. press was surprised that the news was announced at such a difficult time for the administration. Weidenbaum's departure was preceded by the resignation of Jerry Jordan, a senior member of the CEA, which was announced last month.

Other key members of Reagan's original economic team, who also have left or are leaving, include Martin Anderson, assistant to the president for domestic policy development; Norman Ture, undersecretary of the treasury; and Paul Roberts, assistant secretary of the treasury. They are all exponents of the so-called supply-side theory.

#### JI PENGFEI MEETS U.S. CORRESPONDENT BURSTEIN

OM231335 Beijing XINHUA in English 1307 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor Ji Pengfei met with American freelance correspondent Daniel Burstein and his wife here this afternoon.

Ji Pengfei answered questions raised by Mr Burstein about Sino-American and Sino-Soviet relations and China's political and economic situation.

#### CHEN MUHUA MEETS N. DAKOTA TRADE DELEGATION

OM241518 Beijing XINHUA in English 1502 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- State Councillor and Minister of Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Chen Muhua met here this afternoon with a trade delegation from North Dakota of the United States led by Governor Allen I. Olson. Present on the occasion was Wang Yaoting, chairman of the China Council for the Promotion of International Trade. The delegation arrived here July 21.

#### WAN LI MEETS OVERSEAS CHINESE FROM U.S.

OM251254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1237 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA) -- Wan Li, vice-premier of the State Council, met and had a cordial talk here today with Professor Zhao Jianfang, an overseas Chinese living in the United States.

#### XIE LI MEETS, FETES U.S. SENATORS' ASSISTANTS

OM241421 Beijing XINHUA in English 1238 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Xie Li, secretary general of the Chinese People's Institute of Foreign Affairs, today met and feted all members of the delegation of assistants to U.S. senators with Dave Holliday, chief legislative assistant of Senator Boren, as their sponsor. During the meeting, Xie Li had a talk with the U.S. guests and answered their questions.

The delegation arrived in Beijing yesterday for a visit to China at the invitation of the institute.



LEADERS, PRESS HIT JAPANESE HISTORY DISTORTIONS

OW231944 Beijing XINHUA in English 1839 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- Leaders of four Chinese mass organizations voiced their indignation at the distortion of historical facts about Japanese aggression against China by the Japanese Education Ministry in approving the revised textbooks for Japan's primary and high schools.

Xia Yan, vice-president of the China-Japan Friendship Association, said in an interview with XINHUA: "The Japanese militarists' aggression against China fifty years ago is a historical fact which cannot be distorted. The change in textbooks by the Japanese Education Ministry of 'aggression against China' into 'having advanced' into China has aroused strong resentment among the Chinese people."

Textbooks should reflect objective truths, he said. Only by revealing the history as it was can the people receive genuine education. Distortion of historical facts itself is unscientific, and is harmful to education.

Dong Chuncai, president of the China Education Society, told XINHUA that the Japanese Education Ministry's act has aroused great indignation and strong protests among the Chinese educational workers.

He said: "The Japanese aggression against China is still in the memory of the Chinese people, especially the old and the middle-aged. No one can erase these historical facts of blood. The New China under the leadership of the Chinese Communist Party is sincere in promoting good-neighbourly relations between China and Japan, and often educates its people not to blame the Japanese people for the debts of blood owed by the Japanese fascists."

The distortion of history by the Japanese Education Ministry goes against the will of the Japanese people and is extremely foolish, he added.

Liu Weiming, acting president of the all-China Youth Federation, said in a statement that the recent distortion of historical facts by the Japanese Education Ministry seriously hurts the feeling of the Chinese youth and the Chinese people as a whole.

He added: "The young people of China and Japan who treasure Sino-Japanese friendship agree that the Japanese war of aggression against China brought immense disasters to the Chinese people and made the Japanese people suffer a great deal as well. We should adopt a forward-looking attitude in order to develop Sino-Japanese friendship. Only by bearing in mind this historical lesson can we treasure today's friendship more deeply."

Lin Yanzhi, president of the All-China Students Federation, in his statement demanded that the Japanese Education Ministry respect the historical facts and present them as they were in the textbooks for the primary and high schools.

Press Wrap-Up

OW240918 Beijing XINHUA in English 0848 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Major papers in the Chinese capital have reacted indignantly to the Japanese Education Ministry's open distortion of facts about the Japanese aggression against China.

"Historical Facts Brook No Distortion," "Only by Respecting History Can Friendship Be Promoted," "Chinese Workers Are Indignant" and "A Preposterous Distortion, a Harmful Step" -- these are headlines of the commentaries carried respectively in the GUANGMING DAILY, the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY, the WORKERS' DAILY and the CHINA YOUTH DAILY today.

The commentary of the GUANGMING DAILY points out that the Japanese Education Ministry's open distortion of historical facts cannot but arouse the Chinese people to vehement indignation. It says the whole world knows the Japanese militarist aggression against China brought untold sufferings to the Chinese people. The 1972 joint statement of the Chinese and Japanese Governments contains the statement that "the Japanese side is keenly aware of Japan's responsibility for causing enormous damages in the past to the Chinese people through war and deeply reproaches itself."

But ten years later, the commentary says, when the people of the two countries are ushering in a new stage in Sino-Japanese relations through joint efforts, the Japanese Education Ministry has gone so far as to distort historical facts and whitewash Japanese militarism in violation of the spirit of the (?joint) statement. Some Japanese Government officials are even trying to justify the Education Ministry's act of distortion. Just as a Japanese newspaper has point out, such a distortion is despicable as well as condemnable. "Facts speak louder than sophistry," the commentary says. "No one can write off the facts about the Japanese militarist aggression against China and its serious consequences," the commentary says.

The commentary of the LIBERATION ARMY DAILY expresses the utmost indignation of the Chinese People's Liberation Army at the Japanese Education Ministry's latest move. It points out that what is most intolerable is the fact that the Japanese Education Ministry even tries to shift the responsibility for the massacre committed by the Japanese Army in Nanjing in 1937 on to the Chinese Army, which was then fighting in resistance to Japanese aggression. This has totally blurred the distinction between the aggressor and the victim of aggression, the commentary stresses.

The Japanese Education Ministry's work to screen and approve school textbooks is indeed a [as received] Japan's internal affair, but respect for history should be the first moral criterion guiding all such work, the commentary says. It would be a gross blunder if attempts were made to distort the history of the Japanese aggression against China on the pretext of casting no "shadow" on the Sino-Japanese friendship. In fact, such a distortion would only hurt the feelings of the Chinese people and cast a real shadow on Sino-Japanese relations.

Just like the people of the whole country, the People's Liberation Army, which fought an eight-year bloody war to defeat Japanese militarism, sincerely hopes that the friendship between the two peoples will be consolidated and developed. "We firmly believe that the broad masses of the Japanese people and Japanese Government officials of insight will never tolerate certain elements harbouring militarist designs," the commentary says.

The commentary of the WORKERS' DAILY says: "The Chinese people who had been victims of protracted imperialist aggression stood up in 1949 at last. No attempts to stage a comeback by aggressors will deceive the Chinese people." The Japanese Education Ministry's move also runs counter to the fundamental interests of the Japanese people and must therefore meet with firm opposition by the Japanese people. The ministry must correct its misdeed in deceiving Japanese students and harming Sino-Japanese friendship and make the textbooks accord with historical facts, the commentary says.

The commentary in the CHINA YOUTH DAILY expressed the indignation of the Chinese youth at the Japanese Education Ministry's distortion of the Japanese aggression against China for the purpose of whitewashing Japanese militarism.

The Japanese militarists were responsible for the Japanese aggression against China, the article says. The important thing for the younger generations to learn is to remember the historical lessons. Any attempt to alter or distort history runs counter to science and is not conducive to education for the younger generations. The Japanese Education Ministry, which is responsible for educating Japanese youth and youngsters, is dutybound to give the younger generations in Japan a true picture of the tragic war of aggression waged by the Japanese militarists, a war which not only brought a great disaster to the Chinese people but also caused untold sufferings to the (?Japanese). The Chinese youth will be educated in the same way. Only in this way will the friendship between the two countries last from generation to generation, the article stresses.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY also carried a commentary entitled "History of Japanese Aggression Against China Can Never Be Distorted". (Full text of the commentary has been released separately.)

#### RENMIN RIBAO Commentary

OW240856 Beijing XINHUA in English 0820 GMT 24 Jul 82

["PEOPLE'S DAILY Commentary: History of Japanese Aggression Against China Can Never Be Distorted" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The PEOPLE'S DAILY points out in a commentary today that the Japanese Education Ministry is wrong in distorting the history of Japanese aggression against China in school textbooks. The commentary, entitled "History of Japanese Aggression Against China Can Never Be Distorted," reads [the following is identical with the RENMIN RIBAO text]:

The distortion of the history of Japanese aggression against China and Southeast Asian countries and embellishment of Japanese militarism by making changes in school textbooks during their recent screening by the Japanese Education Ministry have roused great indignation from the Chinese people and widespread resentment in Japan.

However, some Japanese officials have even come out in defence of the changes, saying that any criticism of them was "tantamount to intervention in Japan's domestic affairs", and that "the screening was based on the results of academic research which met with general acceptance". It is indeed strange to hear such arguments by some Japanese today 37 years after the end of the Second World War and when a peace and friendship treaty has been signed between China and Japan.

The censorship of textbooks by the Japanese Education Ministry is indeed Japan's internal affair, but Japan's invasion of China and Southeast Asia is certainly not its internal affair, nor can be the distortion of the history of Japanese aggression. The ministry describes Japan's invasion of China as an "advance" into China and the "Nanjing massacre" by the invading Japanese troops as a result of resistance by the Chinese army. This is trying not only to mislead the younger generation of Japan but also to bring great humiliation upon the Chinese people! One would like to ask: Did Japan have any right to "advance" into China? Couldn't the Chinese army be justified in its resistance to the Japanese aggressor troops? In the eyes of these people, China's territory and sovereignty and the independence and dignity of the Chinese people are nothing at all. Can such a hostile and insulting stand toward China and the Chinese people at the expense of friendly relations between China and Japan be dismissed as an internal affair? Can the Chinese people be silenced by the mere mention of the words "internal affair"? The Chinese people have every reason to suspect that some people in Japan are indulging once again in their dream of aggression. The Chinese people have every right to demand clarification of all the points by the Japanese Education Ministry.

History is an objective reality which brooks no distortion. The Japanese militarists can paint the hell on earth they created in China as a "paradise", describe their aggression against China and Southeast Asia as moves to establish a "Greater East Asia Co-Prosperity Sphere" and call their aggression as "advance" in Japanese textbooks. But they cannot dispel the painful memories of their aggression, killing, torture and plunder from the minds of the Chinese and Southeast Asian people; nor can they appease the strong hatred of the Japanese people for their plight of having been forced to serve as cannon-fodder in the aggressive war. They can never succeed in blotting out the historical facts engraved in the minds of the people.

In the history of friendly exchanges of thousands of years between China and Japan, the Japanese aggression against China lasted only for a short span of time. If both countries could draw a lesson from this unfortunate period to prevent it from repeating itself, the Chinese and Japanese people would be friends from generation to generation. Therefore, neither China nor Japan should forget or distort this historical period. The Japanese Education Ministry is wrong in distorting this period in the textbooks. It is even more wrong to try to justify this wrongdoing. It is harmful to the consolidation and development of Sino-Japanese friendly relations and to Japan's peaceful co-existence with the other Asian countries. In view of this, Japanese public opinion has severely criticized the Education Ministry. We believe that with the joint efforts of the Chinese and Japanese people, the activities of certain militarists in Japan will surely end in failure.



AFP REPORTS OFFICIALS' COMMENTS ON HONG KONG

## Deng's Comments

OW221517 Hong Kong AFP in English 0850 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] London, July 22 (AFP) — China has said it intends to recover the whole of the British Colony of Hong Kong by 1997, including Hong Kong Island proper and the Kowloon Peninsula which it ceded "for good" by treaties in 1842 and 1860, the British daily newspaper THE GUARDIAN reported here.

In an interview breaking years of official silence from Beijing, the paper said, Chinese party Vice-Chairman Deng Xiaoping last week told a dozen visiting leftwing representatives of the Chinese community in Hong Kong and Macao that the Chinese party leadership was now actively discussing their future. Speculation, the paper added, has so far centered on those parts of the British colony leased from China -- the "New Territories" on the mainland beyond the Kowloon part, seized in 1898 on a 99-year lease expiring in 1997.

But the Chinese were now making explicit their underlying commitment to regain all the present colony, including Hong Kong Island and the Kowloon Peninsula ceded for good under "unequal treaties" whose legitimacy they did not recognise.

By appealing to the Hong Kong Chinese community to take part in the planning of their own future, the paper said: "Mr Deng has accepted that it will be more therapeutic to bring the problem out into the open." Mr Deng, according to THE GUARDIAN, while insisting that Chinese sovereignty be regained, assured the community that the stability and prosperity would be maintained. The paper said the Chinese would permit "a high degree of economic autonomy -- including the retention of the capitalist system -- in Hong Kong."

The unexpected public declaration of Chinese intentions about Hong Kong guaranteed that "speculation about Hong Kong's future will surround" the scheduled visit to China in September of British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, according to THE GUARDIAN. The paper added that Britain's assertion of sovereignty over the Falkland Islands in the South Atlantic may have prompted the Chinese to make their ideas on Hong Kong public before Thatcher arrives.

The future of Hong Kong had lately gained political prominence because of its connection with the [words indistinct] which China has been trying to secure the peaceful reunification of the island and the mainland, THE GUARDIAN said.

The paper said the Chinese community outside China believed that once the Taiwan problem was resolved, Beijing would feel compelled to move quickly on Hong Kong, the next item of its list of lost territories, without waiting for 1997.

## Foreign Ministry Spokesman

OW241405 Hong Kong AFP in English 1340 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Excerpt] Beijing, July 24 (AFP) -- Chinese authorities today refused to comment on mounting speculation about their intentions towards Hong Kong, saying only that their position on the prosperous British colony was "consistent". A Chinese Foreign Ministry spokesman told journalists here: "We have already explained on frequent occasions our point of view on the question of Hong Kong and it is consistent".

Recent articles in the Hong Kong and British press have quoted sources close to the Chinese authorities as saying that Beijing intended in time to take back the whole of the colony, composed of Hong Kong Island, the Kowloon Peninsula and the New Territories.



SRV'S THACH CRITICIZED FOR REMARKS TO PRESS

HK231134 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 23 Jul 82 p 6

["International Jottings" by Zhou Ping [0719 1627]: "Nguyen Co Thach's Nonsensical Talk"]

[Text] According to a report in Singapore's SIN CHEW JIT POH, at the press conference on 21 July, Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach ran out of arguments and spoke incoherently trying to deny he had threatened "reprisals" against the ASEAN nations.

Nguyen Co Thach had said that if ASEAN continues to adopt a hostile attitude toward Vietnam and "Vietnam's security is threatened," Vietnam would then have the right to wage "self-defense." Isn't this nonsense? What ASEAN opposes is the sending of troops by the Vietnamese authorities to invade and occupy Kampuchea and their threatening regional peace and security. ASEAN countries have not sent any armed forces outside their territories; how can they pose a threat to Vietnam's security? On what grounds is Vietnam in a position to talk about "self-defense"?

Nguyen Co Thach persistently held that ASEAN has interfered in the "internal affairs" of Vietnam by supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea founded by the three major anti-Vietnamese forces in Kampuchea. Does Vietnam's "internal affairs" include Kampuchea? This is outright nonsense.

A journalist asked Nguyen Co Thach: If, as Vietnam has said, quite a number of Vietnamese troops have been withdrawn from Kampuchea, what is the exact number? Shamed into anger, Nguyen Co Thach answered: "You had better ask the commanding general in Phnom Penh!" People then asked: Was the decision to "withdraw troops" made by Hanoi, or by a certain commanding general in Phnom Penh?

Nguyen Co Thach's ugly performance of stamping with fury and speaking incoherently only shows rudeness and weakness on the part of the Hanoi authorities.

DEVELOPMENTS IN FIRST MONTH OF CGDK EXAMINED

BK260358 Beijing in Cambodian to Kampuchea 1030 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Station correspondent's short commentary: "Delightful New Developments"]

[Text] Over a month has passed since the patriotic forces of various Kampuchean factions signed the declaration on the formation of a coalition government in Kuala Lumpur. For the past month, the anti-Vietnamese alliance of the Kampuchean people has seen new developments. Through active efforts and repeated consultations by the various factions, the agreement on the formation of the coalition government was reached shortly after that. On 9 July Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, on Kampuchean soil, proclaimed to the whole world that the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] was officially established.

This shows that the Kampuchean people have intensified their unity, and that the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors in defense of the national independence and sovereignty of Kampuchea has entered a new stage.

After its birth, the CGDK immediately launched military and diplomatic activities and enhanced the new situation of the resistance.

In the military field, the Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas have been very active on many battlefields inside Kampuchea, attacking Vietnamese positions, cutting their transportation lines on highways and railroads and destroying their manpower with new successes. Fighting has taken place virtually everywhere -- in Battambang, Preah Vihear, Mondolkiri, Kampot, Siem Reap, Koh Kong and other provinces.

In the diplomatic field, immediately after its establishment the CGDK won the support and admiration of many countries in the world. Recently, Samdech Sihanouk, president of Democratic Kampuchea, paid friendly visits to the five ASEAN countries and had talks with the leaders of these countries on the Kampuchean question. This week, he arrived in China and met with many Chinese leaders. These visits have enabled the governments and peoples of the countries concerned to further grasp the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and their determination to fight and oppose the Vietnamese. They have also earned the Kampuchean people greater support and sympathy.

The fact is that the birth of the CGDK is part of the trend of the overall situation in Kampuchea. It responds to the aspirations of the Kampuchean people and their fundamental interests. It is favorable to the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors and profitable to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

The birth of the CGDK has had an influence both inside and outside Kampuchea. As time passes, this influence is growing steadily. Only big and small hegemonism -- namely, the Soviet Union and Vietnam -- is badly irritated. In public, the officials of the Hanoi Government have seemed completely indifferent to this development, but in private they have whispered undisguised concern.

For a long, long time, Vietnamese has concocted many successive maneuvers in an attempt to prevent and sabotage the coalition of the three Kampuchean factions. Prior to the signing of the declaration on the formation of the CGDK, the Hanoi authorities made military threats and diplomatic deceptions to block it.

After this declaration was signed, they again worked hard to disparage the significance of the event. At the same time, they started using the maneuvers of sowing discord and animosity in an attempt to undermine the official establishment of the CGDK. Following the failure of these tricks, they put forward the proposal on the partial withdrawal of troops from Kampuchea, claiming this on behalf of the Indochinese foreign ministers conference. After this proposal was tossed out, the leaders of the CGDK and international public opinion immediately saw through its meaning. It was said that this was a misleading ploy used by the Vietnamese authorities at a time when the situation of the Kampuchean people's struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors had achieved new progress. Their aim has been to oppose the related resolutions of the UN General Assembly and to attempt to continue the occupation of Kampuchea and Indochina as a whole and further expand into Southeast Asia.

Khieu Samphan, vice president of Democratic Kampuchea in charge of foreign affairs, clearly put it this way: We will resolutely not be taken in by their tricks. The Democratic Kampuchea National Army and guerrillas will continue fighting valiantly until the Vietnamese aggressors are completely defeated and totally chased out of our beloved Kampuchean fatherland.

The new developments of the Kampuchean nation's united struggle against the Vietnamese aggressor allow everyone to be convinced that, so long as the patriotic forces of Kampuchea step up cooperation and solidarity and firmly uphold the determination to fight against the Vietnamese aggressors under the leadership of the CGDK, new successes will undoubtedly be won in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors to safeguard the fatherland.

#### VODK REPORTS MORE TROOPS SENT TO KAMPUCHEA

OW230905 Beijing XINHUA in English 0709 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- Vietnam last week sent more troops to Kampuchea, reported radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

Five truck loads of reinforcements from Vietnam's Kien Giang Province drove into Kompong Trach of Kampot Province of Kampuchea on July 16, the report said. This once again exposed Vietnam's fraud of "partial troop withdrawal," the radio pointed out. It made it clear to the world that Vietnam will not withdraw its troops. Instead, it is sending more troops to the Kampuchean battlefield to get itself out of the quagmire.

SOVIET MILITARY PORT IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

OW251258 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Bangkok, July 25 (XINHUA) -- The Soviet Union is accelerating construction of Rean Port in Kampot Province, Kampuchea, into a military port. This military port in the Thailand Gulf will be a direct threat to Thailand.

Since last year, the Soviets have been dredging the waterways of the port to accommodate all sorts of warships and have built a radar station at the port to watch the sea day and night.

The Soviet Union aims to use this port to transport munitions and food supplies to the Vietnamese aggressor troops and their puppet regime in Kampuchea to facilitate their perpetual occupation of the country and at the same time to undermine peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

Observers noted that after turning Vietnam's Cam Ranh Bay and Da Nang into naval bases, the building of the new military port has further exposed the Soviet scheme to control Southeast Asia and step up its global strategic development.

Another report said that spies of Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea are learning the Thai language for use after sneaking into Thailand on special missions. The Thai naval authorities disclosed that about 300 Vietnamese spies who understand the Thai language and are dressed in civilian clothes have crossed the border into Thailand.

U.S.-WESTERN EUROPE 'RIFT' OVER USSR GAS VIEWED

OW251712 Beijing XINHUA in English 1625 GMT 25 Jul 82

["U.S.-Western Europe Rift Widens -- News Analysis by Correspondent Yao Yun" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Paris, July 24 (XINHUA) -- Western Europe and the United States are finding their rift widening because of a clash of interests over the former's natural gas deal with the Soviet Union. Their wrangles have hit headlines in French newspapers: "Europe-United States: They Keep on Quarreling"; "Europe-United States: Open Crisis".

In defiance of U.S. threat of penalties, the French Government took the lead to declare on July 22 that it would honor the contracts with the Soviet Union. It received immediate open support from West Germany. Britain and Italy share the same position with France and West Germany, despite the fact that they are more scrupulous and prudent.

The dispute sprang from the contracts signed between West European countries and the Soviet Union late last year and early this year after 6-year-long talks. Under the contracts, West European countries will supply heavy-caliber pipes and equipment for the construction of a 5,500-kilometer pipeline in Siberia in exchange for natural gas purchases from the Soviet Union.

The United States, which is strongly opposed to the bargain, holds that the deal will enable the Soviet Union to reap 10 to 12 billion U.S. dollars from the West annually besides placing Western Europe's energy supplies in its grip and boosting its own industrial capacity through the exploitation of Siberian natural gas. All this, it maintains, will facilitate the expansion of Soviet military potentials and encourage their expansionist ambitions.

However, West European countries contend that the gas purchases are aimed at diversifying their energy supplies and would not lead to a dependence on Moscow. Moreover, the industries of France, West Germany, Britain and Italy, who are all in the grip of an economic crisis, would earn 20 billion francs from the project and create job opportunities amounting to 20 million work-hours. Certainly they would not like to miss the bargain.

On June 18 U.S. President Ronald Reagan announced a surprise move to extend the ban on U.S. oil equipment to the Soviet Union to those produced by European companies under U.S. licenses. The U.S. move deprived its European allies of the benefit of an advance notice and has therefore invited angry reactions from the latter, who have openly defied the U.S. ban at the cost of a possible "trial of strength" with Washington.

In addition to the dispute over the natural gas deal, the West European countries have expressed strong dissatisfaction with the Reagan administration's policy of high interest rates and the recent soaring of the dollar's exchange rates against West European currencies. On the other hand, the United States wants West European allies to restrict their easy credit to the Soviet Union. It also complains about Western Europe's dumping of steel in the U.S. market and subsidizing of exported farm produce for competition with the United States on the world market.

After much hard bargaining at the Versailles summit last June, the seven Western industrial countries arrived at a superficial compromise, such as the U.S. agreement to intervene in the currency markets to counteract disorderly conditions and the West Europeans' agreement to limit future export credit to the Soviet Union. But no substantial differences were solved.



Soon after the summit meeting, the United States again intervened on the pipeline issue and at the same time imposed a 16 to 43 percent anti-subsidy duty on imported European steel. The EEC then proposed a 10 percent cut of their steel export to the United States in exchange for the cancellation of the duty. But the proposal was turned down by the United States. The U.S. "big stick" policy has worsened the U.S.-European relations. In fact, the U.S.-West European contradictions are more deep-rooted politically and economically.

Firstly, in the political as well as economic fields, West Europe is no longer reconciled to being a small partner of the United States, let alone being ordered about by the United States as a superpower. This is because the economic power of the West European countries is now a match to that of the United States and the EEC's gross national product and its part in world trade have exceeded those of the United States. French Prime Minister Pierre Mauroy recently criticized the United States, "a country with global responsibilities", for considering its own prestige only. He urged the United States to reestablish a more equal relationship with its allies.

Secondly, the United States differs from Western Europe in the strategy towards the Soviet Union. Proceeding from its strategy of global contention with the Soviet Union, the United States is pursuing a tough policy towards the Soviet Union, trying to contain it in the diplomatic, economic and military fields. But proceeding from its own position, Western Europe holds that it should carry on the "dialogue" with the Soviet Union and continue to develop trade with it, while keeping a wary eye on the latter's aggressive and expansionist ambitions. Western Europe thinks that this is helpful to its own economy and, what is more, can avoid an "economic war" with the Soviet Union which might worsen the situation.

Moscow is naturally very happy about the sharpening West European-American contradictions. The Soviet press has pointed a lot of articles trying to sow discord between the two sides. The United States and its European allies are fully aware of this. The West German paper DIE WELT has pointed out: "This violent quarrel amid friends" is only helpful to the Soviet Union "whose consistent aim is to drive a wedge between the Europeans and the Americans."

In spite of their fierce quarrels, the West European countries and the United States are still conscious of their common fundamental interests in countering the expansion of the Soviet Union. West German Federal Chancellor Helmut Schmidt described the trans-Atlantic dispute as "a family quarrel". French Minister of Foreign Relations Claude Cheysson first described the West European-American relations as "gradually heading for divorce", but he made haste to add that "in every good matrimony, one talks about a divorce." How this dispute will evolve pivots on how the statesmen on both sides of the Atlantic will harmonize their interests and contradictions.



RENMIN RIBAO REVIEWS CRISIS IN LEBANON, U.S. ROLE

## U.S. Aid to Israel

HK240850 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Jul 82 p 6

["Newsletter From America" by Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Policy and Posture"]

[Text] The use of U.S.-supplied cluster bombs by Israel to slaughter peaceful residents in Lebanon has caused a powerful reaction throughout the world. The Reagan administration has been forced to announce the temporary halt in supplies of such weapons to the Israelis and also to conduct an investigation on whether Israel has violated the agreement on the use of U.S. weapons. Many Americans hold that this was just a sop to public opinion, to get the United States out of a certain posture in its responsibility for Israel's aggression. An article in the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR said: "There is not much point in providing Israel with a new type of weapon and then asking for more trouble after the weapon is used."

In fact, Israel has consistently used U.S. weapons in its aggression and expansion. As everyone knows, Israel has continually expanded its armaments with unstinting U.S. support. The Washington POST revealed in a 21 July report that arms sales to Israel accounted for over half the total volume of U.S. arms sales abroad since 1951. Before this invasion of Lebanon, the Israeli Air Force had 567 military planes, of which 457 were U.S.-made and 80 were produced in Israel. The engines were also acquired from the United States. Practically all of Israel's large tank force was supplied by the United States. The United States has consistently supplied \$500 million worth of weapons parts Israel needs annually. Particularly noteworthy is the fact that Israel has the "unprecedented" privilege in the United States of being able to buy the very latest weapons that have just been designed and produced. It is precisely because of this that Israel has been able to build up its military superiority and go on a rampage in the Middle East.

Israel's current military spending is as high as \$5.5 billion, over 25 percent of its GDP. Every year Israel imports \$2.2 billion worth of arms and \$500 million worth of equipment for its arms industry; in addition, a very great proportion of its 2.2 billion worth of energy imports is used for the armed forces. Thus a total of \$3 billion is required for military aims, and how is little Israel able to bear this burden? Through transfusions from the United States.

The United States has provided Israel with aid for many years. In addition, after each of Israel's military aggressions, as a bounty the United States has greatly stepped up its assistance. For instance, after the "5 June" war in 1967, the United States supplied Israel with \$1 billion in aid and large quantities of advanced weapons. Congress passed a law in 1973 banning the supply of gratis military aid to foreign countries. However, this law does not apply to Israel, since over half the weapons supplied to it by the United States have been free.

Not long after the Reagan administration took office, it increased military aid to Israel by \$600 million under the pretext of balancing the sale of AWACS planes to Saudi Arabia. At present, according to official figures, the United States provides Israel with \$2.5 billion in military and economic aid each year. And an American foreign affairs expert, (Robert Bowie), has written: "Over many years the United States has actually provided every man, woman and child in Israel with an annual subsidy of \$1,000 in the form of economic and military aid, low-interest loans, debt exemptions and so on." It is precisely because of this that the Israeli economy is able to support wanton armed aggressions.

The U.S. government naturally proceeds from its own interests in supporting Israel on such a scale. Strategically, the United States has always regarded Israel as the cornerstone in carrying out its Middle East policy and has attempted to rely on Israel to preserve and expand U.S. interests and influence in that region. Economically, although American taxpayers' burdens have been increased on account of aid for Israel, large enterprises manufacturing arms have actually made a lot of money out of the business. Militarily, the United States provides Israel with just-produced new weapons, with the intention of testing them under combat conditions in battle. The Washington POST revealed in light of official materials that after the U.S. F-15 plane was supplied to Israel in the 1970's, Israel passed onto the United States information on problems encountered in combat, and this information was of great use for carrying out improvements to the plane. And in the current Lebanon crisis, Israel has used in battle Falcon E-2C electronic reconnaissance planes that the U.S. Navy has not yet used.

For many years, every time Israel stirs up trouble in the Middle East, the United States has always first expressed "unhappiness" with Israeli actions, but not long afterward it shakes hands and speaks nicely to Israel again. There is nothing strange about this. This is because although certain Israeli actions may not be in accord with U.S. Middle East strategy, generally speaking, the two still need each other. After the massive Israeli invasion of Lebanon, the United States again adopted a pose of "regretting" the move, but then they continued arms supplies to Israel as usual. A Pentagon official put it pretty bluntly: "This is in accord with national policy."

On the one hand, the United States continues to supply Israel with arms when that country is waging a war of aggression; and on the other hand, as a sop to public opinion, it adopts a certain posture over cluster bombs. It is not easy to see which of the two is credible?

#### Review of Situation

HK250748 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jul 82 p 6

["News Analysis" by Liu Zhentang [0491 2182 1016]: "The Situation in Lebanon"]

[Text] The Israelis invaded Lebanon on 6 June. They have now penetrated 90 kilometers into the country and occupy 1/4 of its territory. They are besieging Beirut with strong forces. All this is unprecedented in the history of Israel's aggression and expansion.

Israel's main aim in invading Lebanon was to kick the Palestine resistance movement out of the country, weaken and extinguish its vital forces and then proceed to its goal of permanently occupying the West Bank of the Jordan and the Gaza Strip. Israel also intended by this invasion to influence the situation in Lebanon and change the country's Arab properties. As for the sources of the Litani and Hasbani Rivers, those are targets Israel has long coveted. Apart from that, due to Israel's wanton military aggression, its military spending is huge (accounting for 1/3 of the budget) and the inflation rate is 130 percent; hence the people's outcry against the Begin authorities grows louder every day. One of the reasons the Begin authorities launched the invasion of Lebanon was to preserve their shaky rule and divert the people's attention.

To take advantage of international tensions to pursue expansionist interest is a habitual trick of the Begin authorities. The current Israeli invasion was carried out precisely while people were focusing attention on the Malvinas conflict and the war between Iran and Iraq. For various domestic and external reasons, the Arab countries have been unable to coordinate their efforts to halt the Israeli invasion. The conflicts between certain Lebanese political forces and the PLO constitutes a situation of which Israel can take direct advantage.

Under the special circumstances in which the Palestinian people have lost their land, the PLO has led them to wage struggle inside and outside the occupied territories, and for various reasons, since 1971, Lebanon has become the sole base for their struggle against Israel. Five hundred thousand Palestinians, and in particular large numbers of Palestinian Armed Forces, exist in a country of only 10,000 square kilometers, and there is no doubt but that such a situation would lead to differences and disputes to a greater or lesser extent. In order to harmonize their relations, the Lebanese Government and the PLO reached a "Cairo agreement" back in 1969. However, clashes have continued to occur at times, and a confused war lasting 1 and 1/2 years broke out in March 1975. Israel has continually stepped up its attacks on Lebanon, and has also intensified the conflicts between certain Lebanese political forces and the PLO. This time Israel has taken full advantage of this conflict in a vain attempt to inveigle Lebanon into signing a "peace treaty" with it and to terminate the existence of the PLO in Lebanon.

The United States bears an unshirkable responsibility for the Israeli invasion. For a long time the United States has continually strengthened Israeli armaments by providing advanced weapons such as the F-15 and powerful cluster bombs. The U.S. ambassador to Israel announced last February: "An Israeli invasion of southern Lebanon could be described as justified." Israeli Defense Minister Sharon visited the United States at the end of May to get the final go-ahead for this invasion. After the invasion started, the United States repeatedly used its veto in the UN Security Council to block the international community's condemnation of and sanctions against Israel.

The PLO is now in a parlous situation. The Palestinian guerrillas besieged in west Beirut are fighting with their backs to the wall. However, this has already become the longest war between Arabs and Israelis, and it is still stalemate. This fully shows that the rise and development of the Palestinian resistance movement is the tide of the history that cannot be defied. It reflects the will and resolve of the Palestinian people to regain their national rights. This is something weapons cannot extinguish.

The serious situation in Lebanon is still developing; however, this war has already taught the Palestinians and the Arab peoples a profound lesson: They cannot pin their hopes on this or that superpower; in order to accomplish their noble aim of restoring their national rights and recovering their lost land, they must, in the final analysis, rely on themselves and on their own unity and concerted efforts.

#### SOMALIA REPORTS 'EMERGENCY' U.S. MILITARY AID

OW251622 Beijing XINHUA in English 1551 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Mogadishu, July 24 (XINHUA) -- The U.S. Government has agreed to provide Somalia with emergency military assistance upon Somalia's request, a Somalia Foreign Ministry spokesman announced here today. The spokesman said the arms are already being transported to Somalia by air and sea.

He said Somalia President Said Barre had received a message from U.S. President Ronald Reagan, who expressed the hope of strengthening the "cordial relations" between the two countries.

ATTEMPTED HIJACKING NEAR SHANGHAI FOILED

## XINHUA Report

OW251420 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1350 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 25 Jul (XINHUA) -- China's civil aviation personnel smashed a serious case of hijacking today.

When a CAAC plane, Flight 2505 from Xian to Shanghai, flew over Wuxi at 0959 [0159 GMT], five hoodlums in the plane suddenly used force to hijack the plane. Facing danger fearlessly, the crewmembers put up a quick-witted and valiant fight against the hoodlums with the assistance of the passengers and overpowered the hijackers. At 1254 [0454 GMT], the plane with all the Chinese and foreign passengers as well as the crewmembers aboard arrived safely at Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport. All five Chinese hoodlums were captured.

## KYODO Report

OW251105 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] Tokyo, July 25 (KYODO) -- A number of passengers were reported injured seriously Sunday when five Chinese hijackers attempted to take over an airliner of the Civil Aviation Administration of China (CAAC) near Shanghai, according to a Japanese passenger who arrived at new Tokyo International Airport Sunday from Beijing.

All the hijackers were reportedly killed when a hand grenade exploded aboard the plane. Several passengers were also said to have been injured.

The airliner, which was flying from Xian to Shanghai, arrived safely at Shanghai airport, the passenger said.

## NHK Interview

OW260138 Tokyo NHK Television Network in Japanese 2250 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Text] On the morning of 25 July, a plane of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC] on a regular domestic flight from Xian to Shanghai was hijacked over Shanghai by five Chinese youths. However, the five hijackers were overpowered aboard the plane by crewmembers and Chinese passengers. All passengers, including 10 Japanese, are said to be safe and well.

NHK had the following telephone conversation with Mr Shiro Sato, one of the Japanese passengers aboard the plane who is now staying at a hotel in Shanghai: [begin recording]

[Question] Did you personally see the criminals?

[Answer] Yes, I saw them. They were young people about 22 or 23 years of age.

[Question] Were they all men?

[Answer] Of course, they were all men.

[Question] Did they issue any statement?

[Answer] No, they spoke in Chinese so I could not understand all they said. However, they said something to the effect that they would not harm anyone and that they were demanding that the plane be flown to Taiwan. [end recording]

Motives for the offense have not yet been revealed. In this connection, correspondent Inoue in Beijing made the following report on the incident by telephone: [begin Inoue recording] When I first heard of the incident, I felt that it had finally occurred. Although not officially announced, there had been a rumor since the end of last year that an abortive hijacking incident took place in Guangzhou in the southern part of China. It was also



near the end of last year that airport security was suddenly tightened in China. Moreover, a CAAC passenger plane crashed in Guilin in April of this year killing all of the 110 crewmembers and passengers aboard. A Chinese antiestablishment group issued a statement claiming responsibility for the Guilin incident and suggesting that the plane was bombed.

China is now making all-out efforts toward the four modernizations. Many people in China are discontented with these efforts. Many young people who devoted themselves wholly to the Great Cultural Revolution are now gripped by a deep sense of distrust. There are also those youths who are calling for more freedom. The criminals involved in the hijacking incident are undoubtedly dissatisfied with present Chinese society, as they wanted to go to Taiwan. It is generally impossible for an ordinary Chinese to personally obtain an airline ticket. Therefore, the offense must have been committed after fairly meticulous preparations. Motives for the offense and its background have not yet been revealed. However, at this moment no one can fully rule out the possibility that the incident will be connected to an organized antiestablishment movement. It appears that the incident has newly disclosed the dark side of present Chinese society which is suffering from the aftermath of the Great Cultural Revolution. [end recording]

#### NIE RONGZHEN STRESSES PATRIOTIC EDUCATION

OW241055 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0725 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jul (XINHUA) -- "Doing pioneering work is an arduous task and revolutionary victories are not easy to come by. We must carry out patriotic education among army-men and people throughout the country so that they will love the party, the socialist motherland and the People's Army even more." This was the earnest advice given by Nie Rongzhen, vice chairman of the Military Commission of the CCP Central Committee, when he was interviewed by a JIEFANGJUN BAO reporter on the eve of the founding anniversary of the Chinese PLA.

Comrade Nie Rongzhen was one of the leaders of the "1 August" Nanchang uprising. During the interview, he recalled the brilliant course of the Nanchang uprising. He said: "The hair of the young people of 55 years ago is gray now. Many of the leaders and participants of the uprising have passed away. But the revolutionary cause for which they struggled throughout their lives has now turned into a great success." Nie Rongzhen then recalled the time when he worked in the CCP Central Committee's Military Commission under Zhou Enlai's leadership, how Comrade Zhou Enlai sent him to Jiujiang from Wuhan to prepare the Nanchang uprising and how he pulled two infantry regiments which were under our party's influence from Chang Fa-kuei's control and sent them to Nanchang to take part in the armed rebellion there during the critical period when Chiang Kai-shek and Wang Ching-wei betrayed the revolution and began to slaughter workers and peasants. He also recalled how, after the rebelling troops' defeat, Zhou Enlai, Ye Ting and he escaped in a small boat at Jiazi port near Lufeng and the danger they experienced on the stormy river, and how they later took part in and organized the Guangzhou uprising. He said that the Nanchang uprising was the first shot at the KMT reactionaries and that it was the start of opposing armed counterrevolution with armed revolution under our party's leadership. The direction was correct, and many lessons were learned. During that period, the Chinese Worker-Peasant Red Army was created in the course of great uprisings, the Nanchang uprising, the autumn harvest uprising, the Guangzhou uprising and uprisings in many other areas. Through learning and summing up our experience, both positive and negative, the great Mao Zedong Thought gradually took shape in our party, and the general strategy and various policies that turned disastrous failures in the revolution into great victories were formulated and carried out. After the war of agrarian revolution, the war of resistance against Japanese aggression and the liberation war, and after numerous difficulties, complications and hard struggles, the three great mountains were overturned and China was liberated. Since liberation, the army-men and people of the whole country have again triumphed over numerous difficulties and achieved brilliant victories in socialist revolution and construction. Although the party has committed some mistakes in its struggles over a period of more than 50 years, its accomplishments have been great and must be regarded as positive. That our party is glorious, correct and great has been further recognized by people in the course of practice.



Nie Rongzhen said: To commemorate the 1 August Army Day this year, the CCP Central Committee has transmitted a document of the General Political Department and instructed that patriotic education on the theme of ardently loving the party, the socialist motherland and the People's Army be carried out among armymen and people throughout the country. This call is very correct and very essential. Today some young people simply do not understand the history of our party, our state and the People's Army. In short, they do not understand how our nation was liberated from the abyss of suffering, and do not understand the essential difference between the old and the New China. Lacking comparison, they do not understand how to distinguish one from the other, and thus certain misconceptions have arisen. Therefore, to foster the ideology of ardently loving the party, the socialist motherland and the People's Army, they must be organized to study the history of the Chinese revolution and the glorious history and fine traditions of our party and our army, and learn from the revolutionary spirit of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation. By so doing they will understand that doing pioneering work is an arduous task and that revolutionary victories are not easy to come by, increase their love for the party, the socialist motherland and the People's Army and consciously carry out the party's line, principles and policies.

Nie Rongzhen pointed out: Another important problem is the inroads made by bourgeois ideas, which have affected the fostering of the idea of ardently loving the party, the socialist motherland and the People's Army. As for the cadres and fighters, we must intensify efforts to educate them on Marxism, Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, on the need to step up building spiritual civilization, on upholding the four basic principles, on firmly carrying forward revolutionary integrity and the glorious tradition of arduous struggle, on fostering correct concepts on life, hardship and happiness, honor and shame, on having lofty ambitions and on building our material civilization through relying on our own efforts. Only by so doing can they resist the inroads of bourgeois ideas and love the party, the socialist motherland and the People's Army more ardently.

With regard to building civilization with socialist spirit, Nie Rongzhen said: The General Political Department, in accordance with the central authorities' guidelines and the actual state of the armed forces, has presented the slogan of "four have's, three stresses and two fear-nots." This is a correct and fine slogan. In building spiritual civilization, the armed forces must give prominence to the importance of having lofty ideals, stressing socialist ethics and observing disciplinary rules, and further promote unity between the military and the government and between armymen and the people. The armed forces must also earnestly study and implement the various rules and regulations, particularly those concerning daily routine tasks and discipline. These rules and regulations embody what is required in building a civilization with socialist spirit.

Dealing with army building in the future, Nie Rongzhen said: Our goal is very clear. As Comrade Deng Xiaoping has said, our army must be built into a powerful, modern and regular revolutionary army. This is a glorious task for all commanders and fighters in the new period. Through reorganization and reform, in addition to our hard work for a certain amount of time, our armed forces will become a revolutionized and regular crack force. We must energetically organize the commanders and fighters to study Mao Zedong's military thought, specialized knowledge, modern military science and the art of command, and make efforts to improve their scientific, technological and cultural level. We must further combine training of all services and arms, intensify scientific research, improve our weaponry, improve the reserve service system and make continued efforts to improve our armed forces' combat capabilities.

Nie Rongzhen added that the role of intellectuals must be given full play in order to do a good job in building the military. The armed forces must also implement the party's policies regarding intellectuals. The phenomenon at some units of paying no attention to intellectuals must be corrected. This is also another important issue regarding our armed forces' modernization.

Vice Chairman Nie Rongzhen cordially advised veteran cadres and comrades: You have spent most of your lives on waging revolutionary struggle, but it is our historical duty to hand over our work and do a good job in leading our successors. This has an important bearing on the communist cause in future centuries. After stepping down, we still can do what we want to do. Although we are aged and physically weak, our brains are still useful. We can bring to the party's attention whatever problems meet our eye and whatever opinions may be beneficial. This is also a way of contributing our efforts. Although a Communist Party member may physically retire, he must never retire ideologically. As long as he lives, he must work for the party and struggle for the communist cause.

Finally, Vice Chairman Nie Rongzhen issued the following call to the armed forces: The People's Liberation Army serves as a Great Wall of steel to defend our motherland. No matter how the international situation changes, we must forever maintain high vigilance. We must be prepared for danger in times of peace and firmly grasp our guns to safeguard our people's peaceful labor and our socialist modernization.

#### ZHANG JINGFU ON DEVELOPING CONSULTING SERVICE

HK241447 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 p 1

[Report: "Zhang Jingfu, State Councillor and Minister of State Economic Commission, Calls for Further Developing Consulting Service at Meeting Held by China Democratic Construction Association and All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen"]

[Text] Comrade Zhang Jingfu, state councillor and minister of the State Economic Commission, pointed out at a meeting held on the afternoon of 17 July by the China Democratic Construction Association and All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen (hereafter called two organizations for short) to exchange experience in economic consulting services: A consulting service is the intelligence storehouse and brain trust for economic work. To do our economic work well, we should be good at making use of the role of the intelligence storehouse and brain trust from various aspects.

Since the two organizations put forth the proposal to establish consulting service centers which would serve socialist construction, 68 localities, such as Beijing, Tianjin, Shanghai, and so forth, have established various kinds of economic consulting service organs, the ranks of consulting service work have gradually expanded and the items of consulting service have also gradually increased. The two main aspects of the economic consulting service provided by the two organizations are: consulting services related with economic guiding principles and policies and consulting services related with economic business. The items of consulting services for economic business which have been carried out include multipurpose utilization, turning waste materials into treasures, readjusting commercial networks, enlivening the market, tapping new sources of supplies, opening up channels for employment in towns and cities, clearing up materials kept long in stock, speeding up capital turnover, promoting foreign trade, improving financial management, examining capital construction expenses, providing young workers with industrial and commercial training, developing the economy in minority nationality areas, enhancing production and technology of enterprises, and so forth.

After analyzing the present economic situation and calling on people to pay attention to the new situation and study new problems, Comrade Zhang Jingfu fully affirmed the economic consulting service provided by the two organizations and highly appraised the consulting services as the intelligence storehouse and brain trust of economic work. He hoped that veteran comrades of the two organizations who are still in good health would take an active part in the work of the consulting services to contribute their knowledge, experience and technology. Economic departments should visit those comrades who are not in good health.

In his speech, Comrade Zhang Jingfu also stressed that a number of veteran industrialists and businessmen have a strong sense of patriotism and of responsibility to their cause. They should sum up their precious experience, bring their strong points into play and further develop consulting services to contribute to the vigorous development of our economy and the four modernizations.

Comrade Zhang Jingfu added: There have been a great number of people with patriotic and lofty ideals over the past decades and we have been moved with admiration at their meritorious deeds. A veteran industrialist and businessman wrote the following poem: "The old ox realizes that it is near sunset; it forges ahead courageously without being whipped." This fully demonstrates his lofty patriotic spirit "although I have not much to dedicate myself to the service of my country, my eagerness to serve the country intensifies." Zhang Jingfu also said: To promote our national economy, we should use the experience of foreign countries for reference. However, our nationalities also have very good experiences which are particularly worth summing up and learning from. Economic departments at all levels should pay attention to the experience and understanding of national industrialists and businessmen. If they encounter difficult problems, they may raise them. It is our unshirkable duty to help them solve problems, because our objectives are the same: to strive together for the four modernizations.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON ECONOMIC CONSULTANCY

HK231507 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Jul 82 pp 1, 4

[Commentator's Article] "Develop Economic Consulting Service"

[Text] "The old ox realizes that it is near sunset; it forges ahead courageously without being whipped." This deeply moving line, coming from an old industrialist and businessman, has expressed the urgent desire of tens of thousands of former industrialists and businessmen to serve, during the remainder of their lives, the motherland and the people with the attitude of being masters of the country. In the course of practice they have finally succeeded in finding an important way of contributing their talents and wisdom to the four modernizations drive, that is, by conducting an economic consulting service, they have achieved gratifying successes and gained experience in this respect.

Numerous members of the China Democratic National Construction Association and the All-China Federation of Industrialists and Businessmen have engaged in industry, commerce and the service trade for a long time. They have certain professional knowledge, technical skill and the experience of running enterprises, engaging in foreign trade and doing business. Many of them are well-trained experts. They were not only experienced in running private enterprises in the past but also have the experience of operating socialist enterprises. What is even more valuable is that they love the motherland and have the thoughts and feelings that "now that the time for serving the motherland is so short, we are doubly eager to serve the motherland." They are willing to dedicate their talent, wisdom and strength to the four modernizations drive. They are a valuable force in building socialism. Many of the suggestions, views and methods these comrades have put forward in the past few years with respect to consulting items of economic business and policies are very useful to the work of readjusting, restructuring and reorganizing the national economy. We should conscientiously study and apply them. In the past, owing to the influence of "leftist" thinking we did not attach enough importance to the role of these talented people. This constitutes a great loss. From now on, we should make up for this lesson by trying every possible means and creating more conditions to encourage them to make more and greater contributions to the socialist modernization.

Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, with the implementation of the various policies of the party, the socialist initiative of the members of these two organizations has been brought into better play. Consulting services in many localities have been launched in an organized and planned manner and have developed from big to medium and small cities and from individual trades or professions to other trades and professions. Marked economic results have been achieved. Practice has proved that consulting services have become an effective form by which the members of these two organizations bring their talent into play in the service of the four modernizations. This work is closely related to the fundamental task of our country and closely integrates the party with the nonparty patriotic personages and the government with the force of society. Constituting a new achievement in the united front work of our party, it is entirely in keeping with the long-term strategic idea of mobilizing all positive factors and is of far-reaching significance. We should adhere to it.



Having correctly analyzed the changes of the class relationships in our country, the party Central Committee explicitly declared that a great majority of former industrialists and businessmen have already become socialist laborers. This has greatly aroused their enthusiasm and their sense of responsibility of being masters of the country. They have expressed their heart-felt wish to leave their footprints in the journey of building the four modernizations, writing a new page in their careers and handing down a good example to future generations. This has laid a sound foundation for developing economic consulting services. In order to make a good job of the consulting service, efforts by the comrades of the two organizations are still far from enough. It is also necessary to deepen the understanding of leading cadres on this issue.

Being influenced by "leftist" thinking, some leading comrades are still unable to establish comradely cooperation with the members of the two organizations. They place no confidence with the members of the two organizations. They place no confidence in them and do not give them a free hand in their work. Not only have they failed to realize the role of the consulting service being played by the two organizations, but they have also made improper comments on it. This is wrong. Our consulting service today is for developing the socialist economy. There is no exploitation of man by man therein. It completely serves the people by solving problems in people's daily life. It must be supported by the party and government. Why should it be improperly commented on? We must inculcate in such comrades correct understanding of the party's line, principles and policies. We must resolutely correct the wrong attitude and practices of some people in line with what Comrade Hu Yaobang has pointed out: For the common goal of building the four modernizations, the CCP must cooperate and work together with democratic parties by showing utter devotion to each other and sharing honor and disgrace together. Due to lack of economic and scientific knowledge and restrictions in the managerial system, some of our comrades are accustomed to running enterprises and other undertakings by means of administrative measures; they do not know the important role of scientific and technological personnel in social and economic development, and do not know how to make use of brain trusts to give advice for the economy and other fields of work. To this end, we must arrange for cadres to study economics, science and technology and managerial subjects to qualify themselves for the modernizations drive. Meanwhile, by means of some convincing examples concerning the consulting service, we must carry out publicity and education in this field so as to arrest the attention of the leading cadres concerned. This will help develop the consulting service for achieving better economic results.

"An old steed in the stable still aspires to gallop a thousand li to serve as a consultant." This is the common voice of 100,000 members of the two organizations. The party and the people eagerly expect their new successes.

#### PENG ZHEN AT POLITICAL SCIENCE, LAW MEETING

OW251247 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1426 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 24 Jul (XINHUA) -- The national meeting on the work of political science and law sponsored by the Political Science and Law Commission under the CCP Central Committee was held in Beijing from 10 to 24 July.

The meeting emphatically pointed out: The main tasks on the work of political science and law in the new period are to develop socialist democracy and improve the socialist democratic system, strengthen the people's democratic dictatorship, and defend and promote the socialist modernization program centered on economic construction. The meeting called on the political and judicial departments at all levels and all police cadres to work hard with a revolutionary drive under the leadership of the party, and make fresh contributions to bring about a fundamental change for a better general mood and better public order in society, and to promote socialist material and spiritual civilization.

The meeting was presided over by Peng Zhen and Peng Chong, members of the Political Bureau of the CCP Central Committee.



Comrade Peng Zhen made a summary speech at the meeting. He said: The fundamental task in doing political and judicial work is to serve the socialist economic base. Although this is a platitude, to firmly grasp this task remains essential in clearly understanding one's work assignments and the ways one should carry out one's work. The main task in doing political and judicial work at present is to firmly strike at various criminal offenses in the economic sphere. We must severely punish those who are involved in serious economic crime. Particularly, in dealing with some major cases, we must handle cases like other serious criminal offenses and severely and promptly punish the offenders according to the law after verifying the evidence of the crimes in an effort to curb this unhealthy trend. At the same time, we must also wage a resolute struggle against criminal activities that are harmful to the development of the socialist spiritual civilization. In handling erring youths, we must patiently and enthusiastically help them by persuasion and carry out the work of educating and saving them as if we were parents dealing with naughty children and physicians dealing with patients who have infectious diseases. He said: To do a good job in political and judicial work and to improve public order, it is necessary to strengthen the leadership of basic-level party organizations and to restore and improve basic-level organizations of political power as well as mass organizations for self-government. The neighborhood committees, the villages' committees (in production brigades), the mediation committees and the public security committees are all good organizations. We must pay full attention to them and bring their roles into full play.

In his speech, Peng Zhen also stressed the need for those who work in the field of political science and law to improve themselves. In addition to broadening their vocational knowledge, they must assiduously study philosophy and historical and dialectical materialism and raise their ideological and theoretical level.

This meeting was the largest political science and law meeting since the founding of the nation. The meeting discussed and studied many important issues on the work of political science and law. More than 400 people attended the meeting including the responsible persons of the party committees; the political science and law commissions and the public security, procuratorial, judicial and civil affairs departments and the people's courts of various provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities under the direct administration of the government; the responsible persons of 18 cities' party committees; the responsible persons of the party committees and the security, procuratorial and judicial departments as well as the party committees in the PLA General Headquarters, various service branches and the major military districts; and the responsible persons of the political science and law departments as well as those of related departments at the central level.

The meeting pointed out: After the 3d and 6th Plenary Sessions of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has already set things straight, eliminated the negative effects of the "Great Cultural Revolution," and brought about tremendous changes of historical significance. The focus of the work of the party has been shifted to socialist modernization with economic construction as the center. The historical experience in practicing socialism and the present actual situation in China have indicated that while developing a high degree of socialist material civilization, we must also develop a high degree of socialist spiritual civilization. While developing either the material civilization or the spiritual civilization, we must strengthen ourselves politically for socialism, and ensure our success in such work by consolidating and strengthening the people's democratic dictatorship. In strengthening ourselves politically for socialism, we, on the one hand, must resolutely strengthen and develop socialist democracy, while on the other hand we must firmly intensify our efforts in dealing blows at those hostile elements who are against socialism. Therefore, the tasks of the political science and law work in the new period instead of becoming easier, have become even more arduous. The functions of the political and judicial departments must be further promoted.

The meeting pointed out: The political and judicial departments are tools of the people's democratic dictatorship. On the one hand, they must firmly safeguard the people's democracy, security and lawful rights, and prevent contradiction within the ranks of the people from escalating and changing into the other form of contradiction. On the other hand, they must exercise dictatorship over the hostile antisocialist elements. In carrying out political and judicial work in the new period, we must persistently promote the functions in exercising dictatorship, while improving the functions in safeguarding the people's democracy. Today, after the elimination of the exploiting classes, most of the contradictions in China's society do not involve class struggle. Class struggle is no longer the principal contradiction. In carrying out political and judicial work, we must keep pace with the new situation in developing a high degree of democracy. However, we must also realize at the same time that class struggle will exist to a certain extent for a long time due to domestic factors and outside influences. Under certain conditions, class struggle may possibly become even sharper. In China's society, there still exist a handful of counterrevolutionaries and spies who seek to undermine the socialist system. It is still impossible for us to completely stop the growth of all types of hostile elements, while the reactionary forces outside are carrying out various sabotage activities against us. Therefore, the whole party must be mentally prepared to wage extended struggles against all kinds of hostile elements in the political, economic and cultural fields and in social life. We must persistently strengthen the function of the state in exercising the people's democratic dictatorship and make use of the Marxist viewpoint on class struggle and the Marxist method of conducting class analysis in observing and handling some of the social phenomena and contradictions which prevail in China at present. We must not only prevent class struggle from being intensified, but also realize the harmful nature of thinking that class struggle has already died out.

The meeting stressed the need to make careful distinctions between the contradiction between the people and the enemy and the contradiction within the ranks of the people. Although offenders within the ranks of the people should be dealt with according to the law, they must not be treated as enemies as if we are handling the contradiction between the people and the enemy. We must strive to prevent the contradiction within the ranks of the people from escalating and changing into the contradiction between the people and the enemy. Whenever we cannot clearly distinguish one type of contradiction from another right away, generally we should handle such a contradiction as one within the ranks of the people first. But, at the same time, we must also fully realize that in social life, there still exist certain contradictions between the people and the enemy. We must not lower our guard and become careless.

Dealing with public order in our country, the meeting held: Under the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the whole party, the whole army and the people throughout the country have made concerted efforts to "tackle problems in a comprehensive way" in the past 2 years. As a result, achievements have been made in consolidating public order in general and public order in urban areas in particular. The general mood of society and public order have noticeably changed for the better. The general situation in this regard is that the incidence of criminal cases has dropped, the case cracking rate has increased, social stability has been further strengthened and the masses have a sense of greater security. For various reasons, however, the development of work in this regard is uneven and the situation in public security is still unstable. Problems of public security sometimes crop up in some localities. It is therefore necessary to make unremitting efforts to consolidate public order. While paying close attention to consolidating public order in urban areas, vigorous efforts should be made to consolidate public order in rural areas. Social stability throughout the country is built on the stability of the countryside where 800 million people live. In consolidating public order in both urban and rural areas, it is necessary to "tackle problems in a comprehensive way." It is essential to give full play to the role of the judicial and public security departments under the unified leadership of party committees. All units and departments should be mobilized to do a good job in maintaining public security.

The public security responsibility system and the personal safety responsibility system should be brought into line with the production and work responsibility system of each unit and department. Forces in all quarters should be organized and the broad masses should be mobilized to take various measures to improve the general mood of society and maintain public order.

In discussing the question of severely punishing criminals who do serious damage to the economy, the meeting held: Combating serious criminal activities in the economic field is a major task for the whole party at present and for a long time to come. One must never regard serious criminal activities in the economic field as general criminal and antisocial activities but as a major manifestation of class struggle in the new historical conditions under which we are pursuing the policies of opening up to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy.

While firmly implementing the party's various economic policies, we must deal resolute blows to criminals who do serious damage to the economy. Only thus will we be able to ensure the continuous development of modernization along the socialist road and correctly implement the policies of opening up to the world and revitalizing the domestic economy. In this struggle, problems of party, government or army discipline should be handled by party discipline inspection commissions or government departments, and all violations of the criminal law should be dealt with by judicial organs according to legal procedures. Close attention should be paid to trying and passing judgment on major or serious cases in order to educate the cadres and masses.

After discussing the questions of strengthening the legal system and stepping up its publicity, the meeting held: It is necessary to further strengthen the work of legislation around the central task of economic construction. In light of objective needs and proceeding from reality, efforts should be made to quickly formulate some new laws and regulations, especially economic laws and regulations, and to revise or supplement current laws as necessary on the basis of a summing-up of practical experiences. Legislative organs should also strengthen their work of interpreting laws. In strengthening the legal system, it is necessary to develop the work of judicial administrative departments at various levels, to expand various types of education in law, to give wider publicity to the legal system, to improve the lawyer and notary systems, to do a good job in mediating disputes and to strive to perfect the judicial system in our country.

The meeting called on public security organs, procuratorial organs, people's courts and judicial departments to enforce the law strictly, to be upright and never stoop to flattery, to act strictly according to law and to be good at using the law as a weapon to protect the people, deal blows at enemies, punish criminals and maintain order. Party committees and governments at all levels should all vigorously conduct education on the legal system and give publicity to it. Propaganda, education, culture, broadcasting and television departments should regard publicizing the legal system as one of their important tasks.

The meeting held: The main task of civil affairs departments is to promote social stability. In addition to doing a good job in such work as providing disaster and other relief, giving special care to and making proper arrangements for disabled servicemen and family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen, temporarily housing people and sending people back [qian song 6680 6623], the civil affairs departments should regard strengthening the building of political power organs at the grassroots level, especially those in the countryside, as their important task.

The meeting called for further improving the PLA legal system. The PLA is a Great Wall of steel guarding the motherland and socialist modernization and a mighty backup force in maintaining public security in both urban and rural areas. In the new historical period, improving and strengthening the army's legal system is an important aspect in building a modern revolutionary army. The army should be a model in abiding by and enforcing the law of the state. The security departments, procuratorates and law courts in the army should all handle affairs in accordance with state judicial procedures and vigorously contribute to purifying and consolidating their ranks, improving the army's fighting capability and safeguarding socialist modernization.



The meeting also discussed other political science and law questions.

The meeting was convinced that under the leadership of the CCP Central Committee and through the concerted efforts of the whole party and people throughout the country we can certainly bring about a radical change for the better in the general mood of society and public order, and have fine socialist practices and a stable public order prevail throughout the motherland.

#### CCP DISCIPLINE GROUP TACKLES ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW240424 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently dispatched 154 cadres at department, bureau and higher levels to various localities to reinforce and strengthen the local leadership in cracking down on serious economic crimes. They directly participated in investigating and handling major and serious cases.

Under the direct encouragement of the CCP Central Committee Secretariat, most of the 154 cadres, who have moved back to the second or third line, were selected from among various departments, ministries and committees under the CCP Central Committee and the State Council. Some of them are cadres with active duties, 27 among them hold the rank of vice minister.

All of the cadres have abundant experience in carrying out struggles and are relatively healthy. Five cadres at the vice minister level and 25 cadres at the department or bureau level have already gone to Guangdong, Fujian and Hebei to assist in handling various cases. The remaining cadres will soon leave for various provinces and municipalities including Beijing, Shanghai, Guangdong, Fujian, Zhejiang, Jiangxi, Heilongjiang, Yunnan, Sichuan, Hubei, Shaanxi and Hebei.

Wang Heshou and Zhao Yimin, deputy secretaries of the Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee, introduced the present situation on cracking down on serious economic crimes throughout the country to the departing cadres on 21 July and asked them to fulfill their tasks.

#### RADIO COMMENTARY STRESSES SERIOUS ECONOMIC CRIMES

OW231853 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Commentary by station reporter: "In Combating Serious Criminal Economic Activities, Leaders Must Give Personal Attention to Major or Serious Cases"]

[Text] The Shaanxi Provincial CCP Committee recently decided to have four of its standing committee members and one vice governor personally investigate and handle major or serious cases of economic crimes in order to deepen the struggle against serious criminal activities in the economic field. The five leading comrades have divided among themselves the work of investigating and handling the major or serious cases placed on file. Two of them have gone to grassroots units to investigate and handle such cases.

A number of economic criminal cases have been brought to light in Shaanxi Province over the past few months, and scores of them are major ones involving a total amount of more than 10 million yuan. Some of those involved in major cases made illegal gains of nearly 1.3 million yuan each. This achievement made in investigating economic criminal cases is remarkable. However, the handling of such major or serious cases has progressed rather slowly, and so far only a small portion of them have been wound up. Therefore, it is entirely correct and absolutely necessary for the Shaanxi provincial party committee to have decided to have several leading comrades personally grasp such cases.

As things stand, it is not only in Shaanxi where the handling of major or serious cases has progressed rather slowly. This phenomenon has occurred for the following reasons:



1. Major or serious cases are complicated and involve a number of persons, and in some of these cases certain leading cadres are involved. Full of worries, case handlers generally feel it difficult to finger leading cadres involved in such cases.

2. Lacking a clear understanding of the urgency and importance of this struggle, some leaders have indeed failed to pay sufficient attention to it. They have paid lip service to the struggle but have failed to take effective measures to investigate and handle major or serious cases one by one. Some of them are even in a slack mood.

To speed up the handling of major or serious cases and deepen this struggle, it is now urgently necessary for principal leaders at various levels to assume command and take an active part in the investigation and handling of major or serious cases. They must take a clear-cut stand and resolutely handle cases that should be handled and sentence those who should be sentenced. Only thus will they be able to overcome obstructions and to quickly make the biggest possible achievements which can boost the morale of the people.

Now the Shaanxi provincial party committee has taken action in this regard. We hope that party committees in all other localities will do the same. The Discipline Inspection Commission of the CCP Central Committee recently sent 150 cadres at or above the department or bureau level to strengthen the forces combating serious criminal economic activities and handling such cases in various localities. They are directly participating in the work of investigating and handling major or serious cases. This will give a powerful impetus to the further development of the struggle against serious criminal economic activities in various localities.

#### NI ZHIFU URGES STRENGTHENING LABOR DISCIPLINE

HK230944 Beijing GONGREN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Jul 82 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ni Zhifu [0242 1807 4395]: "Carry Forward the Fine Traditions of the Working Class, Establish Conscious Labor Discipline" -- originally published in JINGJI GUANLI [ECONOMIC MANAGEMENT] No 7]

[Text] At present, in accordance with the relevant decisions of the CCP Central Committee and the State Council, an all-round reorganization is being carried out in some major enterprises, with raising economic returns as the central task. During the reorganization, many of these enterprises are faced with, or will be faced with, the problem of how to strengthen labor discipline.

Why is it necessary to strengthen labor discipline, and what shall we do to strengthen it? In order to answer this question, it is first necessary to make an analysis and appraisal of the present labor discipline situation.

Since smashing the "gang of four," especially since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the fine quality of being well organized and highly disciplined inherited by the Chinese workers over many years has been steadily carried forward, and the workers have become increasingly aware of the importance of observing discipline and abiding by the law. According to an initial analysis by the federation of trade unions in Fushun, based on an investigation of 43,858 workers and staff members in the western opencut mine and 11 other units, 39 percent have done well in observing labor discipline, 52 percent have done comparatively well, and 9 percent have not done well. The planning committee, the federation of trade unions and the labor bureau in Beijing also made an investigation and analysis of 14 experimental units in this respect. There are 33,364 workers and staff members in those units which are slightly above average in observing labor discipline. Generally speaking, 54.6 percent of the workers and staff members have conscientiously observed labor discipline, 39.9 percent have basically done well, 4.5 percent have occasionally violated labor discipline, and 0.9 percent have seriously violated labor discipline. This shows that the masses of workers and staff members are basically good at observing labor discipline. The great majority of them are working hard in building our great motherland. This is an important achievement scored under the active and correct guidance of our party and state after correcting the "leftist" errors. We must fully affirm this achievement.

However, we must also see that laxity in labor discipline actually exists at present among a small number of workers and staff members, especially among the young workers. Although they account for only about 506 percent, or no more than 10 percent of the total number of workers and staff members, the problems which have been exposed are serious. There are various ways in which a small number of workers and staff members have violated labor discipline, such as being late for work and leaving early, staying away from work without leave or good reason, refusing to accept the jobs assigned and to obey orders, leaving work posts without permission, operating against regulations, practicing fraud, being slack in work, seeking private gains at public expense, appropriating public property and so forth. A very few of them have even committed crimes by violating labor discipline. The existence of the problems of violating the law and committing crimes and the laxity in labor discipline is seriously affecting production and social order and is disrupting the unity of the workers and staff members. This makes our trade union organizations and workers feel that we have not done our work well. Our tasks are very arduous. We must make concerted efforts with relevant departments to strengthen ideological and political work among the workers and staff members and do a good job in strengthening labor discipline.

First, owing to the sabotage of the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques during the 10 years of internal disorder, anarchism and extreme individualism as well as the ideas of the exploiting classes characterized by looking down upon labor and indolence and depravity have been viciously gorging. They have seriously poisoned the workers' ranks and their negative consequences are far from being eradicated. Moreover, with the implementation in recent years of the policies of opening to outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, some ideas of the exploiting classes, especially the decadent bourgeois ideas and way of life have also corroded and influenced the workers' ranks. At present, our workers' ranks are now in an important period of the new replacing the old. A large number of veteran workers have retired while a large number of young workers have joined the ranks. The workers of the younger generation are fresh blood in the workers' ranks. They have many advantages. Many excellent projects have been completed, many high-quality and brand name products have been produced, and many heavy tasks have been fulfilled with the participation of these new forces. However, as they have not been tempered for a considerably long time under the labor conditions of overall production, they can easily be influenced by various nonproletarian ideas. This is the social and historical root of the present laxity in labor discipline among a small number of workers and staff members.

Second, since the leadership system combining both centralism and democracy has not been established in many enterprises, the workers' representative assembly system in quite a few enterprises has become a mere formality. There is no powerful system of mass supervision over bureaucratism and unhealthy practices, such as some leading cadres being divorced from the masses, have arisen. Some workers have very little sense of responsibility as masters of the country and have even been influenced by the hired hand mentality. At the same time, for a rather long time in the past, there was no responsibility system under which responsibility, power and profits were related to each other, and no awards and punishment system. There were also some problems in the training and education of workers and staff members, in the wage system and in labor conditions. In addition, as we are now carrying out economic readjustment, plans and management are usually not perfect, and production is not balanced. Some enterprises often have rush jobs to do which often give rise to accidents, while some other enterprises have insufficient jobs and are slack and perfunctory. The existence of these problems in the leadership and management systems of the enterprises is a problem at the root of the laxity in workers' discipline which has remained unsolved for a long time.

Third, some new problems have emerged in the ideological and political work of our party and state at the present historical juncture. We have not done a good job in conducting systematic education for the workers and staff members and in doing daily ideological and political work in the light of the characteristics of the new period.

Lenin once said that since the socialist ideas of the masses cannot spontaneously be brought into being, if we do not imbue the masses with socialist ideas and arm them with Marxism, we shall be controlled by bourgeois ideas. Therefore, we must emphasize finding the roots of laxity in the discipline of some workers and staff members in our ideological and political work and in leadership work.

The most fundamental way or channel for solving the problem of laxity in labor discipline and, in particular, for establishing conscious labor discipline, is mastering the key link of ideological education and carrying out the education of "three loves," that is, love the motherland, love socialism and love the party, and the education of communism, so that the fine traditions of the Chinese working class can be forcefully carried forward and the sense of responsibility of the broad masses of workers and staff members as masters of the country can be enhanced.

At present, it is imperative to conduct concentrated education on labor discipline. This education will enable workers and staff members, especially young workers, to acquaint themselves with some basic knowledge on labor discipline, such as, labor discipline is an essential condition for organizing social production and raising productivity; the fine quality of the working class of being well-organized and highly disciplined has been gradually shaped under the conditions of socialized production and in revolutionary struggles; in feudal or capitalist societies, labor discipline is realized by means of sticks, whips, hunger, lure of gains, unemployment and so on, but in socialist enterprises, it is observed by the broad masses of workers and staff members with consciousness, and this conscious labor discipline is based on the unity of the interests of the state, the collective and individuals; being a member of the Chinese working class, one should perform one's part well as a master of the country and society, love labor, do one's duty well and firmly and closely relate one's labor with the building of the socialist new life; in the building of the two civilizations at present, it is imperative to require every member of the working class to cherish ideals and become moral, educated and highly disciplined, to require the whole working class to become an industrial army which is ideologically advanced, technologically skilled, well disciplined and united, and so on.

In order to carry out this education, it is necessary to give wide publicity to the fine quality of the Chinese working class and cite the advanced and exemplary people in an extensive way while properly criticizing the phenomenon of laxity in labor discipline. In this way, observing discipline, learning from the advanced and supporting the good and criticizing the bad will become a conscious action of the broad masses of workers and staff members.

It is necessary to forcefully grasp well the basic education for a radical solution of the problems, that is, to grasp well the ideological and political education for the broad masses of workers and staff members, which is aimed at establishing and enhancing their sense of responsibility as masters of the country. The main jobs to do are imbuing them with Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and carrying out the education on the four basic principles, on modern Chinese history and on historical missions, glorious traditions and the inherent nature of the Chinese working class. It is also necessary to encourage the veteran and advanced workers to actively and enthusiastically pass on experience, give help and set an example in training the young workers so that the latter can be brought up as soon as possible and become a new generation of socialist workers who have firm political orientation, lofty revolutionary ideals and noble morality. In this respect, there are good experiences in some enterprises in various localities. Starting with the study of modern Chinese history, the Tianjin soda factory has been carrying out the education of "three loves" among the workers and staff members. With the development of the study, the political enthusiasm of the workers has been extended to "loving the factory, loving one's post and loving one's job" and great changes have taken place in the mental attitude of the masses of workers and staff, especially among the young workers. At the Xiam mine of the Liaoyuan mining bureau, Liaoning Province, priority has been given to education on carrying forward the spirit of being masters of the country.



An activity of "loving the mine and being its master" has been extensively and deeply carried out, and the workers are encouraged to be masters of the mine in their actual work. Thus, great successes have been achieved. About 3/4 of the less advanced workers have made progress. It is necessary to conscientiously apply these advanced experiences in the overall reorganization of enterprises and make unremitting efforts to carry out education. This will not only help us solve the present problem of laxity in discipline but is also an important measure for strengthening the worker's ranks.

It is an arduous job to help the less advanced workers change their backward state of affairs, and especially to help and educate the workers who constitute about 1 percent of the workers' ranks and who have seriously violated discipline. The results in this respect are not only important signs of the achievements in strengthening labor discipline but are also examinations of our political work in the enterprises. We must recognize that the present phenomenon of laxity in discipline has its source in history and in real life, which is rather complicated, and we must believe that the less advanced workers can be changed through our efforts. A young woman worker in the loom workshop in Beijing's No 2 cotton mill was sentenced to 6 years' reeducation through labor for stealing and fighting. In order to help her, the leaders in this workshop organized a special group and talked with her, and visited her family more than 20 times. They also encouraged her to take part in CYL activities and patiently helped her draw lessons from past mistakes. She was changed at last. With tears in her eyes, she told people at a meeting how she had taken a wrong step in her life and what bitter lessons she had drawn from this, advising those who had violated discipline "not to hesitate at the crossroads." Recently, she was admitted into the CYL. For each of the 32 erring young workers and those who have seriously violated disciplines, this factory has organized a special group, with participation of veteran workers and party and league members, to help and educate him. It has insisted on doing thorough and painstaking ideological work for each of the erring people and has achieved great successes. Many enterprises have similar experiences. This shows that most of the less advanced young workers can be changed if they are educated and helped with sympathy and principles and are guided in their action. As for a handful of workers who have seriously violated discipline and refused to mend their ways after long-term and repeated education, it is necessary to give them appropriate punishment, even expel them from the factory or discharge them from public employment. However, as the punishment for one or two workers is aimed at more effectively educating the broad masses of workers and staff members on labor discipline, the oversimplified and crude way of doing things and the trend of randomly inflicting punishments must be prevented. In some enterprises, those who will be expelled from a factory or discharged from public employment are given a last chance before they are expelled or discharged. If they show signs of mending their ways, the punishment may be changed to being placed on probation within the factory or expelled from the factory.

Strengthening labor discipline and, especially, establishing conscious labor discipline, is in fact a concentrated result of the overall reorganization and comprehensive administration of the enterprises. Therefore, it is necessary to relate on a fundamental level the strengthening of labor discipline with the work in all other aspects of the reorganization.

In strengthening labor discipline, the problem of the exemplary role of the cadres will naturally be raised. In other words, when requiring the masses of workers and staff members to do anything, the leaders of an enterprise must first set an example. Wherever the leading bodies are weak and lax, and are affected by the unhealthy tendencies such as bureaucratism and being divorced from the masses, the relationship between the leaders and the masses of workers and staff members is usually tense and the problem of laxity in labor discipline among the workers and staff members is difficult to solve. The experiences in some experimental enterprises show that when the leaders at various levels analyze the problem of labor discipline together with the masses and are the first to make self-criticisms, when the rectification of the party's work style expedites the rectification of the work style of the masses, and the strengthening of party discipline expedites the strengthening of labor discipline in the factory, better results will be achieved in strengthening labor discipline.



In order to strengthen labor discipline, it is particularly necessary to establish and perfect the democratic management system in the enterprises, so that the right of the masses of workers and staff members as masters of the enterprises can be effectively guaranteed and their sense of responsibility as masters can be greatly enhanced. Over the past 3 years or so, especially since the "Resolution on Certain Questions in the History of Our Party Since the Founding of the PRC" was adopted by the 6th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, which stressed the importance of democratic management of the enterprises, and the "Provisional Regulations on Workers' Representative Assembly in State-Owned Industrial Enterprises" was approved and promulgated by the CCP Central Committee and the State Council last year, party and government leaders and trade union organizations at various levels have forcefully expedited the practice of the workers' representative assembly system. The democratic management of the enterprises in our country has swiftly developed and an unprecedentedly good situation has appeared. The existing problem is that this system has not been established in many grassroots units and that the established system has yet to be improved. Therefore, in the overall reorganization of enterprises, it is necessary to follow the basic principle of collective leadership of the party committees, democratic management by workers and administrative management by factory directors, further establish and perfect the workers' representative assembly system and endeavor to do a good job in improving the democratic management of the enterprises. In reorganizing the enterprises, it is necessary to follow the mass line. Various plans for the reorganization, in particular, must be discussed, examined and approved by the workers' representative assembly so that mass opinions can be pooled. In this way, these plans will obtain more support from the masses, and the enthusiasm of the broad masses of workers and staff members as masters of the enterprises will be brought into full play.

In order to strengthen labor discipline, it is also necessary to establish and perfect factory rules and regulations, establish and perfect the economic responsibility systems which combine power, responsibility and profits as well as the system of personal responsibility and profits as well as the system of personal responsibility and the awards and punishment system. With the practice of these systems, the good things will be encouraged and the bad things will be criticized. The consciousness of the broad masses of workers and staff members in observing labor discipline will be effectively guaranteed and raised. Of course, the establishment of these systems does not mean at all that the ideological and political work can be neglected. On the contrary, it must be strengthened. It is necessary to give proper awards, including mental encouragement and material awards, to those who have rendered meritorious services, and give appropriate punishment to those who have violated discipline, on the basis of conducting positive education and according to concrete conditions. However, care must be taken to avoid the so-called economic punishment, such as fines, under all sorts of pretexts. More ideological and political work is needed in this respect. At the same time, we must not rest our efforts on merely solving the problem of being late for work and leaving early, but emphasize solving the problems and establishing the systems concerning safety in production, cultural and technological education for the workers, rules of operation, discipline of technological work, examination of the quality of products, discipline of financial work and other basic work, which have direct bearings on economic results.

The establishment and perfection of the above-mentioned systems must be related to the mass activities of establishing and abiding by the "workers' regulations," learning from and catching up with the advanced, and rendering meritorious services, so that they will become conscious actions of the broad masses of workers and staff members. At the forum for representatives of model workers and advanced individuals held by the All-China Federation of Trade Unions on May Day, the participants put forward a proposal to workers and staff members of the whole country on establishing and abiding by the workers' regulations. An eight-point "national workers' regulation" was put forth in this proposal, which briefly set the basic requirements for a qualified worker and for an advanced or model worker.

If this regulation becomes a moral standard and common pledge for the workers and staff members throughout the country, and all units extensively organize their workers and staff members to work out their own "workers' regulations" in the light of their specific conditions and on the basis of the consciousness of the masses, the activities of abiding by the law and observing discipline and the activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced will have a more solid mass foundation. It is also necessary to improve the mass activities of learning from and catching up with the advanced and competing to render more meritorious services for the four modernizations in accordance with the demands of the overall reorganization of the enterprises and in the light of the new situation after the overall reorganization begins. In this way, these activities, which are aimed at raising economic results, will greatly promote the building of the socialist spiritual and material civilizations.

Strengthening labor discipline is an important job in consolidating and reorganizing the workers' ranks. The most important sign of the results achieved in this work is whether the true qualities of the Chinese working class are carried forward and whether the broad masses of workers and staff members are consciously observing labor discipline. Trade unions at various levels must attach great importance to the work of strengthening labor discipline and take concerted actions with departments concerned under the unified arrangements of the CCP committees at various levels to make positive contributions.

#### HU QIAOMU ON RELATION BETWEEN ART, POLITICS

OW251015 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, Jul 23 (XINHUA) -- Hu Qiaomu, member of the Secretariat of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee, said literature and art serving the people and socialism, as advocated by the party Central Committee, defined their ultimate aim for the period of socialism.

Hu Qiaomu was speaking on the relation between art and politics at a recent meeting of leading writers and artists in Beijing.

Explaining why the once popular formulation of "literature and art should serve politics" was no longer used, Hu Qiaomu said that although these two formulations were not absolutely different, there was a tremendous difference between them. The fundamental point was that the new formulation, "art and literature serve the people and socialism", regarded the interests of the people as the object of all effort and service. It had a much broader and deeper meaning.

Politics in itself was not an aim, but a means to achieve the aim, he said. Though it could be said that politics was a very important means, it could only be a means to an end; and the aim had to be the interests of the people. Politics was correct only when it was subordinate to the people and to socialism, Hu Qiaomu said. Politics that did not serve the people and socialism would be wrong politics, and such politics could be found, both in the past and at present. Such politics should not be supported, Hu Qiaomu said, but opposed or corrected.

Politics must serve the various needs of the life of the people. It had to serve the economy, culture and education, including art and literature, and all that the people needed.

Speaking on the relation of the cause of the party and that of the people, Hu Qiaomu said the party worked to serve the people. Not all undertakings by the people -- literature, for instance -- could be described just as a part of the party's undertakings. Hu Qiaomu said: "We are building socialism, and the party exercises leadership in the socialist cause from beginning to end, until communism. But we must not regard socialism only as the cause of the party. It is, first of all, the cause of the people, the working masses. The nature of the Communist Party determines that it is a tool in the service of the people, and must serve the people always and with whole heart. Otherwise the party would go wrong."

It was true, he said, that art and literature could also serve politics in a narrow sense, as in the case of posters. They were needed and could be fine works. But this did not encompass the whole of literature and art. It was impossible to attach the label "serving politics" to all literature and art throughout history.

Communists should serve the interests of the people. All works of literature that reflect the feelings of the people should be welcome, so long as they did not split or insult the people. Take music as an example. Could it be that all music compositions that do not serve politics, or do not serve today's politics, should be deleted from the repertory of music? Communists were not so narrow-minded. Acting in that way would be unable to lead a nation of one billion to advance.

The main stream of literature should support socialism and the interests of the people and present powerful political themes, Hu Qiaomu said. But all other writings could not be eliminated from the category of literature, nor could it be said that the people do not need them. This was even more true for the different art genres, he said.

#### NATIONAL SUMMER GRAIN PURCHASES OVERFULFILLED

OW231514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1515 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, July 23 (XINHUA) -- China overfulfilled the plan for buying this year's summer grains by 21.8 percent by July 20, according to the Ministry of Commerce.

The state grain purchase already made was 2.43 million tons more than in the corresponding period of last year.

A good summer harvest was reaped this year although the sown acreage was reduced and the country suffered from waterlogging in the south and drought in the north during the period of wheat growth.

#### FUJIAN, GUANGDONG INVESTIGATORS REPORT TO CPPCC

OW251044 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1450 GMT 22 Jul 82

[Text] Beijing, 22 Jul (XINHUA) -- The key to success in implementing the policies toward overseas Chinese, the families of overseas Chinese left behind, our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, our compatriots in Taiwan, and the families left behind in the Chinese mainland by those who left for and are now in Taiwan, including the policy toward intellectuals among those listed above, is to carry out widespread and intensive education in these policies and to integrate this education with our efforts to improve the party's style and strengthen socialist democracy and the socialist legal system. This is stated in a report submitted to the CPPCC vice chairmen's meeting today by the CPPCC National Committee's Fujian and Guangdong investigation group.

The group left Beijing for Fujian and Guangdong on 18 May and returned on 18 June. Its members were Huang Dingchen, Jia Yibin, Tian Fuda, Zhang Chukun and Zhang Kemin. They conducted an investigation of the progress of implementing the above mentioned policies in these two provinces.



Comrade Huang Dingchen and other members of the group stated in their report that the Fujian and Guangdong Provincial CCP Committees have attached great importance to implementing those policies and the party and government departments concerned at all levels in these two provinces have done a great deal of work. They have scored marked achievements in this regard. To settle the problem of occupying the houses owned by Chinese nationals overseas during the 10 years of chaos in the country and to settle the problem within this year, Guangdong and Fujian, for instance, have respectively appropriated 10 million- and 5-million yuan special funds to support the local housing construction projects so that the houses taken away from Chinese nationals overseas originally from these two provinces will be returned to them. Last October, Fujian appropriated 200,000 yuan and 400 cubic meters of timber to help build living quarters for the rural people of the Gaoshan nationality residing in Fujian. Both Guangdong and Fujian have also made great efforts to redress the unjust, false or wrong charges and sentences levelled against the Taiwan compatriots living in these two provinces. Under the warm solicitude of the party and the government, the enthusiasm of the Chinese nationals overseas and their families left behind in the motherland, our compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao, the Taiwan compatriots and the families of those who left for and are now in Taiwan has been aroused and they are working hard and contributing to the motherland's four modernizations and the great cause of reunifying the motherland.

The comrades of the investigation group pointed out: The 10-year-long chaos in the country has seriously tarnished the party's work style and social practices and the pernicious influence of "leftist" ideas still existed in a number of localities in varying degrees. This has constituted a strong resistance to the implementation of the policies mentioned above. It is necessary to continuously propagate the importance of implementing those policies and step up our efforts in policy implementation.

Today's meeting was presided over by CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairman Liu Lantao. Other CPPCC National Committee Vice Chairmen Kang Keqing, Ji Fang, Zhuang Xiquan, Hu Ziang, and Rong Yiren were present. After hearing the report submitted by the investigation group, they pointed out that the implementation of the policies toward intellectuals, overseas Chinese and the Taiwan personnel and the good work done among these people are closely bound up with the fulfillment of the three great tasks of the Chinese people for the 1980's. We should fulfill these policies, mobilize all the positive factors and build our socialist motherland well.

#### SMALL CITIES BOOST SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY WORK

OW231329 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0018 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Commentary by XINHUA reporter Gu Mainan: "There Are Bright Prospects for Developing Work in Science and Technology in Medium-Sized and Small Cities" -- XINHUA headline]

[Excerpts] Beijing, 20 Jul (XINHUA) -- Since the convocation of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, a new force has suddenly come to the fore on the vast land of China -- a group of medium-sized and small cities that is unwilling to lag behind. Relying on the party's policy and their own scientific approach, they have eradicated the thinking of following the beaten path, made use of advanced science and technology in developing production, extensively recruited competent scientists and technicians and broken rules in putting them in important positions, bringing about rapid changes in industrial and agricultural production throughout the cities and promoting active development in the field of science and technology.

At the forum recently sponsored by the State Scientific and Technological Commission for some cities on scientific and technological work, the data provided by the deputies from some medium-sized and small cities indicated that the development of production relies not only on the power of the party's policy but also on the power of science and technology.



To rely on science and technology in developing production, it is necessary to tackle problems by joining the efforts of all the units concerned and achieving close coordination among them. This is a common experience shared by many medium-sized and small cities. They believe: New science or technology should not be used immediately in production. Reliance should not be placed on one or two scientific research or production units alone. Efforts must be made to organize all research institutes, institutions of higher learning and factories concerned to form a fairly regular organization.

There exists a contradiction that medium-sized and small cities often fail to develop their science and technology fast enough to keep pace with the needs of a rapidly developing economy. How can we solve this contradiction? Time and efforts will inevitably be wasted, and it will be difficult to achieve effective results, if we blindly try to turn out high-grade, precision and advanced industrial products. In this connection, Jilin Municipality and Yantai Municipality have carried out the practice of making the best use of local resources and bringing into full play the salient features in their own locality. In the past, insect pests were rampant in Jilin Province causing serious damage to agricultural production. Each year, grain losses from insect pests reached 1.6 to 3 billion jin. In the past, being always short of insecticides, Jilin had to purchase large amounts of insecticides from other provinces. Meanwhile, the Jilin chemical industrial company and some medium-sized and small chemical works in the province sold large amounts of industrial chemicals to other provinces for the manufacture of insecticides. In order to make the best use of the local resources, the municipal scientific and technological commission gave research assignments to the Jilin municipal insecticide and industrial chemicals research institute and the Jilin municipal insecticide plant. After several years of strenuous efforts, the city scored a dozen and more achievements in insecticide research. Using these scientific achievements in production, factories were able to turn out enough insecticide to basically meet the needs of the area. Yantan Municipality has also scored rapid developments in science and technology in recent years. Bringing into full play the city's salient features and its local resources, Yantan Municipality scored 55 scientific research achievements in 1980 and more than 3,300 scientific research achievements in 1981, vigorously promoting the city's economy development.

Zhao Dongwan, vice minister of the State Scientific and Technological Commission, who presided over the forum, pointed out: Medium-sized and small cities have played an important strategic role in the development of the national economy. He said: There are some medium-sized and small cities in every province. There are more than 200 medium-sized and small cities all over the country. These medium-sized and small cities form a link between the large cities and the vast countryside, playing a significant role in developing production in our country. Therefore, we must fully realize the responsibilities and tasks of the medium-sized and small cities in developing science and technology. We hope that all the medium-sized and small cities throughout the country will mobilize themselves, make science and technology serve the economy in accordance with the guidelines laid down by the party Central Committee in the development of science and technology, closely link work in science and technology with social economic development in each city, and rely on our scientific and technological developments to promote a giant leap forward in China's industrial and agricultural production.

#### RENMIN RIBAO STRESSES SAFETY IN PRODUCTION

HK260544 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Solidly Establish the Concept of 'Safety First'"]

[Text] A series of accidents has inflicted heavy casualties in some industrial and communications enterprises over the past few months. The departments and areas concerned should attach close importance to this problem and immediately take effective measures to ensure safety and curb accidents.

Judging by the accidents which occurred this year, a prominent problem is that the leaders have neglected safety. As was pointed out by the State Council in its "Emergency Circular on Strengthening Leadership and Preventing Accidents Involving Heavy Casualties in Enterprises," most accidents were "results of poor management in the enterprises and dereliction of duty as well as blind commands in operation on the part of some leading cadres." Some leaders are fully aware of the danger in production but have turned a blind eye and paid no attention to it; some have merely attached importance to the increase of production speed regardless of safety in production; and some have deliberately broken the rules and done their work rashly. As a result, those accidents which could have been prevented were not prevented and similar accidents were repeated. This has given rise to some of the most serious accidents ever since the founding of New China.

Leading cadres at various levels in the economic departments have an unshirkably duty to attach importance to and ensure the safety and health of the laborers at their production posts. This is determined by the nature of our party and staff. In capitalist countries, the capitalists, bent on profits, do not care whether the workers live or die and force them to do hard labor. Ours is a socialist country, and cadres at various levels should be faithful representatives of the interests of the broad masses of laborers. To ensure the safety and health of the workers and staff members in the course of production is an important policy in our country and a basic principle for the management in socialist enterprises. However, some cadres know very little about the importance of this problem. Some of them have even refused to take effective measures, thinking that accidents are unavoidable. This is entirely wrong. There are good examples in many areas and departments, which have successively done a good job in ensuring safety in production for 10, 20 or even 30 years. Their experiences show that if the leaders in the industrial and communications enterprises attach importance to safety in production and take effective safety measures, accidents, or at least the most serious ones, can be prevented, and safety in production can be achieved.

Safety in production is a matter of prime importance in all economic departments and production enterprises. "Production must be carried out when safety is ensured and safety itself can promote production." Leading cadres at various levels in the people's governments, economic departments and enterprises must conscientiously carry out the party's policy on safety in production and firmly establish the concept of "safety first" so that a good job can be done in ensuring safety in all links of production and management. In this way, the longstanding wrong views of merely grasping production in disregard of safety will be corrected and the phenomena of poor management, loose rules and regulations and irresponsibility towards work will be overcome, the workers will be more conscientiously and frequently educated on the use of safety devices and on labor discipline, and safety in production will be achieved.

Those accidents which have already occurred should be dealt with seriously so that we can learn from past mistakes to avoid future ones. One of the main reasons the accidents frequently occurred in the past was that accidents were not dealt with seriously so as to draw lessons from them. In the future, it is necessary to deal with accidents soon after they occur and, through handling some major cases, to carry extensive education for the cadres and the masses. As to those who are responsible for the accidents, it is necessary to punish them according to the seriousness of their cases. We should not be indulgent towards those who violate the law and who should be punished by law. Only thus can the concept of "safety first" gradually strike root in the hearts of the people.

ANHUI COMMENTARY DISCUSSES ECONOMIC CRIME

OW220021 Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 19 Jul 82

[Station contributing commentator's article: "Leading Cadres Should Personally Grasp Major or Serious Cases"]

[Excerpts] The party Central Committee is determined to achieve results in tackling one of the major problems this year -- the problem of dealing blows at serious criminal activities in the economic field. Whether or not this struggle, which has a bearing on the rise and fall of our party and country, can be carried out successfully depends on the understanding and determination of leading cadres at various levels.

In the past 6 months, tremendous achievements have been made in the struggle against serious criminal economic activities in the province. However, this still falls far short of the requirements set by the party Central Committee for the whole party. What merits our attention now is this: Some localities and units have just started this struggle and intend to finish it. Some leading comrades are slack and perfunctory in carrying out the struggle, and the masses take a wait-and-see attitude. Some cases have yet to be brought to light, and others, although exposed, have not yet been seriously investigated and handled. The handling of some major cases involving leading bodies or other units, especially those involving leading cadres, has progressed very slowly because of tremendous obstructionism; some cases can hardly even be investigated. As a result, not a single major or serious case has been thoroughly investigated in such localities in the past 6 months, and the struggle has remained stagnant. In such localities and units, economic criminals have not been punished according to law but have remained at large and continued their criminal activities. The root cause of the occurrence of this situation is that some leading cadres, lacking a clear understanding of the importance and seriousness of this struggle, have failed to take effective, resolute measures to carry it out. Full of worries, they are even softhearted toward economic criminals, and hesitate to deal them blows.

With the deepening of the struggle, the party Central Committee has called on party committees at all levels to further strengthen their leadership. The party Central Committee has particularly stressed that the principal responsible comrades of party committees should personally go to the front to grasp major or serious cases. Some major or serious cases involve party members and cadres -- or even relatively high-ranking cadres. Such cases have seriously affected our party's work style and the general mood of the people. Therefore, leading comrades should concentrate their main energies on handling major or serious cases. In so doing, they can effectively conduct education on anticorruption among party members and cadres, consolidate party organizations, purify party ranks and further strengthen the party's fighting capability. We believe that when leading comrades concentrate their energies on personally handling major or serious cases, take resolute measures to quickly investigate and deal with such cases and immediately make them public, it will help boost the morale of the people and army men and bring about a new situation.

SHANGHAI LEADERS ATTEND MEETINGS 15, 16 JUL

OW170955 [Editorial Report] Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 1130 GMT on 15 July carries a report on a 15 July meeting held by the Shanghai Municipal Government to present awards to 540 outstanding scientific and technical projects of 1980 and 1981. According to the report, "leading comrades of the municipal CCP committee and people's government Chen Guodong, Wang Daohan, Han Zheyi, Yang Shifa, Chen Jinhua and Chen Zonglie attended the meeting and presented certificates of merit to the winners." The report points out that 70 percent of the projects have directly benefited production and the people's livelihood. According to the report, "Comrade Yang Shifa spoke at the meeting. He stressed that scientists and technicians must regard solving technical problems in economic construction as the most important task and strive to apply the results of scientific and technical research in production as soon as possible."



The report notes that 106 well-known scientists and engineers presented a proposal at the meeting for formulating a code of conduct for scientists and technicians in Shanghai.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 16 July carries a report on a 16 July graduation ceremony held by the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee's party school for a cadres' theoretical training class. According to the report, "Chen Guodong, first secretary of the municipal CCP committee and president of its party school, presided over the ceremony. Hu Lijiao and Zhong Min, second secretary and secretary respectively of the municipal CCP committee, were present at the ceremony." The report states that, speaking at the ceremony, Comrades Chen Guodong and Hu Lijiao called on "all party members and cadres of Shanghai to penetratingly study the series of principles and policies formulated since the convening of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee in order to continuously enhance their understanding and strengthen their conviction in the four fundamental principles, the principles and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee and the leadership of the party Central Committee." The report points out that in addition to the graduates of the theoretical training class, leaders of district and county CCP committees and "deputies from Shanghai to the upcoming 12th national party congress" attended the ceremony.

Shanghai City Service in Mandarin at 2300 GMT on 15 July carries a report on the 15 July inauguration of a Shanghai lexicon society. According to the report, "Wang Daohan, mayor of Shanghai, and Hong Ze, deputy head of the municipal CCP committee's propaganda department, attended and spoke at the inaugural meeting." The report notes that the Shanghai lexicon society is the only such academic group in China engaged in the research and compilation of dictionaries.

#### TIE YING ON STOPPING ECONOMIC CRIMES IN ZHEJIANG

OW110546 Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 9 Jul 82

[Excerpts] The responsible comrades of the Zhejiang provincial party committee and various provincial offices, departments and bureaus, leading some 80 office cadres, recently visited some prefectures, counties and grassroots units, conducted investigations and studied there and helped them in waging struggles to strike blows at serious economic crimes. Tie Ying, first secretary of the provincial party committee, conducted investigations in Tonglu, Jiande and Fuyang Counties in late June and early July. In his conversation with other leading comrades, he repeatedly emphasized the need to pay great attention to the struggle to strike blows at serious economic crimes. He said: The leading comrades at all levels should fully understand the arduousness and protracted nature of the struggle. It is very dangerous that some comrades now are in a slack mood. Comrade Tie Ying called on the party committee at all levels to further exert themselves, enhance their understanding, strengthen their leadership over the struggles and have the determination to constantly deepen the struggle. At the same time, he urged the party committees to handle cases of economic crimes in a meticulous and down-to-earth way and seek truth from facts.

Wang Fang, deputy secretary of the provincial party committee, visited Hengyan, Yueqing and other places. After listening to briefings on the struggles in those places, he emphatically pointed out: It is necessary to handle important cases well. In particular, we should understand the importance and necessity of the investigation and handling of cases involving government offices, enterprises and institutions.

During their investigation trips, the responsible comrades of the provincial party committee and provincial offices, departments and bureaus joined the backbone leading members of grassroots units in investigating and handling cases, finding loopholes in management, summing up experience and lessons, studying improvement measures and perfecting rules and regulations.



YANGCHENG WANBAO DISCUSSES CRITICISM OF NOVEL

HK210501 Guangzhou YANGCHENG WANBAO in Chinese 16 Jul 82 p 2

[Article by Yan Yue [2799 6390]: "Goals Attained and Unattained -- Commenting on the Long Novel 'People, O People!'" ]

[Text] The long novel "People, O People!" is a work that has evoked discussions within a relatively large circle. If we analyze the novel by the specific images it provides, I would say this is not a flawless work; however, its flaws cannot obscure its merits.

The novel "People, O People!" depicts the inner world of the ordinary intellectuals by portraying the love affairs, marriages and family disputes of a group of characters with different fates within a specific historical period and social circles. It reflects the struggles between darkness and light, truth and falsehood, good and the bad, beauty, and ugliness caused by the "conflicts of the mind" between people. In the novel, the author shares her tortuous path of life with her characters and carries out serious contemplation of her unfortunate life. Her thinking is closely related to the intellectuals of her times, and therefore, she succeeds in inspiring the readers to think with her.

The novel has been criticized mainly for the ideas on human nature and humanitarianism. Other criticisms are based mainly on the "postscript" of the author. Generally speaking, the viewpoints of authors are related to the artistic images they create. However, we cannot say they are identical. This has been proved by forceful facts in the history of literature. In general, Marxist literary and artistic criticisms proceed from the artistic images portrayed by the author and are based mainly on the works themselves. At present, no one would negate Honore de Balzac's "The Human Comedy" because of his royalist viewpoint; likewise, no one would negate Leo Tolstoy's "Resurrection" because of his "extraordinarily disgusting" "fideist" viewpoint. In criticizing contemporary Chinese literary works, we must naturally uphold a Marxist point of view.

I do not hold that "People, O People!" is an effective humanitarian "prescription" derived from summing up the history of our country since the 1950's. As a matter of fact, the novel has depicted the antirightist struggle, "the Great Cultural Revolution" and the magnification of class struggle. However, these descriptions are only background upon which the characters act. They are treated as the objective conditions for the "conflicts of the mind." The interactions and conflicts of the characters occur and develop under these specific circumstances. Within this sphere of life, it is very natural that the author touches upon human beings, human nature and humanitarianism.

Why, then, should some readers, and even the critics, hold that the novel has summarized the experiences and the history of China since 1950 and has provided an "effective prescription" for "the resuscitation of human nature"? Certainly, this is not accidental.

The love affairs, marriages and family disputes depicted by the author in her novel are set against a background from the antirightist struggle to the eve of the third plenary session. To portray the historical background, the author must describe these historical incidents. Thus, she cannot avoid revealing her views toward these historical incidents. With regard to the "Great Cultural Revolution" she shows how Lin Biao and Jiang Qing and their clique trampled on human integrity, ignored human rights and negated human values. They were worse than the barbarians in the Middle Ages. "People, O People!" has vividly castigated the ugly side of human nature and praise the good side. We must say this is positive. However, it is also at this point that a major defect of the novel is exposed. The "Great Cultural Revolution" was essentially a decisive battle that determined the fate of our country. The acuteness and the complications of the struggle can be no means be summarized as a struggle between humanity and inhumanity.

However, the author gives the readers the impression that the struggle between humanity and inhumanity is what the disaster was about. For example: Sun Yue describes how excited she is when the "Cultural Revolution" concludes and when the "gang of four" falls from power, and her bitter feelings after the excitement. She said: "The feelings of excitement fade away very quickly. I started to think about the past. What makes me bitter is not merely the consequences of, but the reasons for, the 10 years of upheaval. Furthermore, the consequences and the reasons still exist now in actual life...!" What are these consequences and reasons? Apart from the struggle between human nature and brutish nature, the novel does not provide any other answers to the question. The author has not probed into the essence of the consequences of the 10 years of upheaval in a more thorough and accurate manner. This is probably the part of the work being criticized.

## II

There are merits and demerits in the portrayal of characters in this novel. Sun Yue is an image of a Chinese woman intellectual that draws the attention of the readers. In portraying her character, the author is very careful and meticulous. Sun Yue is not a lofty and complete figure; neither does she speak any lofty and brave words. However, she is one of the thousands and millions of nobodies. She has the frustrations, contradictions, and the pains and joys of the nobodies.

The image of Sun Yue is established through the "conflicts of the mind between herself and He Jingfu, Zhao Zhenhuai and Xu Hengzhong. She loves He Jingfu, and he is her today and tomorrow. However, between them, there is a yesterday -- Zhao Zhenhuai. She was once full of hope and ideals, but she became the target of criticism and her integrity was trampled upon. Therefore, she complains, doubts and cries bitterly. However, she does not continue sighing over the difficulties of the disasters; instead, she starts thinking with her bleeding heart, which never stops pursuing the truth. She seriously reviews the path she has taken and thinks seriously about the rights, integrity and value of human beings. She finds out the responsibility a "human being" should hold for past actions and becomes more resolute in facing the future. She says: "Although I have lost my youth and my love, they are not lost for nothing. I have grasped the fire of passion; that is sufficient to warm myself and illuminate the path ahead." She wakes up from her thoughts and says: "Although the waves of life have thrown me into a wilderness, camps have been set up, grass has grown and there are now river courses in the wilderness..." What she looks forward to is an idealistic future.

As an antithesis of Sun Yue, the author portrays Xi Liu, the CCP committee secretary. He has been in the army and has taken part in the war and has come to power. In 1959 he made others the target of criticism and during the 10 years of upheaval, he himself was the target of criticism. Has he ever summarized this period of upheaval in history? He vindicates: "I also get the feeling that, comparing myself with what I was years ago, apart from having had more personal gains and losses, there is nothing of any value." Swirling in his mind is the idea that "in the past, I performed meritorious service; during the 10 years, I suffered; and now, I am in power." Although he himself does not think, he fears and hates people who "think." The author twice mentions the positive side of Xi Liu. However, he is narrow-minded and stubborn; he can never follow the pace of the times. Although he has resumed his original post, he can only "resume half of his integrity, the vulgar and disgusting half." It is exactly because he is in power, therefore, that he is more liable to hurt others more forcefully.

Xi Liu is one of the vivid figures of the novel. Despite the feudal, patriarchal, imperious side of his character, he loves his son, is infatuated with life and demands love and passion. Such figures actually exist in our life.

Zhao Zhenhuai loves Sun Yue very much. However, he does not understand her. He wants to be the master of his own fate, but he is afraid of political crises. He is therefore satisfied with drifting with the tide and wishes to become a hermit -- a "spiritual eunuch," one who "speaks with a bureaucratic tone" in the office and who "is concerned only with food and drink" at home. However, being an intellectual, he is, by nature, a sensitive person and it is very difficult for him to change himself. Although he divorced Sun Yue, he is denounced by his consciousness. Thus, he is bitterly tormented by his contradictions, frustrations and repentance.

However, contradictions in actual life force Zhao Zhenhuai to start thinking. Finally, he discovers himself, his soul and his values. Although this happens a bit too late and the tragedy is inevitable, out of the painful and ugly past, he has a future. At the end of the novel, the author shows us his pursuit of the better part of human nature after much thinking.

He Jingfu is a more controversial figure that may represent some ideas of the author. Of course, He Jingfu is a figure with the broadest sphere of life and the most complicated experiences. He has been within and without the Great Wall, up and down major rivers and in and out of schools. After many twists and turns, he is back to school again. He has been in almost all trades -- being "old He" the university student, the rightist, the charcoal maker and the storyteller. Actually, it is absolutely possible for him to profoundly understand in practice, not in theory, the question of humanitarianism. In particular, he should be able to give a scientific answer to the question of "how should a Marxist handle emotional problems?" However, the readers cannot find an answer from the story of He Jingfu. We only learn from Xi Liu that "in the past 20 years, he has never forgotten his studies on human nature and humanitarianism. The whole of China is his research institute and he gains his nourishment from the masses so as to find the answer." It is a pity that the author has not elaborated on this point by vivid descriptions; instead, she gives us a sermon that is devoid of meaning. Moreover, the research institute of He Jingfu is merely the narrow world of the intellectuals. He only knows the common aspects of "Marxism and humanitarianism," but he does not know that in terms of means to its objectives, Marxism is basically different from humanitarianism. While the humanitarians attain their ideals by means of compromises between different classes, the Marxists uphold using class struggle to ultimately demolish inhuman class repressions. Although He Jingfu has not attained this high plane of thinking, the author portrays him as an embodiment of the truth of Marxism.

### III

The artistic characteristics of "People, O People!" are generally affirmed by most critics. The plot of the novel is fresh and unconventional and the language is philosophical. It employs the foreign "stream of consciousness" technique while retaining the characteristics of logical and coherent arrangement of the plot to which the Chinese readers are accustomed. Although the novel has broken away from the conventional concept of time and space in traditional novels, the ideas are presented in a clear and logical way. This is a breakthrough of the author in her artistic pursuit.

As for the artistic representation of the so-called "multi-first-person narration," many critics praise it as the original creation of the author. Actually, this is not so. This technique of expression has been employed by foreign writers and we can find similar characteristics in the ancient Chinese novel "Water Margin." Rather, we should say that the author has skillfully employed this technique of expression; she can go deep into the inner world of the characters and is able to bring out the personal observations of the characters so that they can narrate their own experiences, feelings and thinking. By so doing, the multifaceted characteristics of actual life can be better expressed and the personalities of the characters can be more profoundly manifested.



However, some dialogues and the language for expressing emotions still lack individual characteristics. The readers cannot instantly recognize that they are "first-person" narrations. For example, the experiences of We Jingfu and Sun Yue are entirely different; however, their tones and expressions are very similar.

"We must have true and clear criticisms, so that real new literature, art and criticisms can emerge." Lu Xun's remark half a century ago can help us better understand the demands and objectives of literary and artistic criticism. We need "true and clear criticism," because we hope that some new socialist literature and art, and new Marxist criticisms, will emerge. This is how we should criticize the long novel "People, O, People!" and other works.

#### COMMERCE OFFICIAL CHECKS HENAN GRAIN PROBLEMS

HK260723 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Text] In order to surmount peasants' difficulties in selling grain, Vice Minister of Commerce Ji Ming, together with personnel concerned, visited 10 communes in Zhoukou and Zhumadian Prefectures of Henan Province in the first half of July. They held discussions with local grassroots cadres to understand the actual situation and made on-the-spot investigations at purchasing centers, threshing grounds and grain markets. In the course of investigation, they came to know that some grain distribution centers remained undecided about popularizing the experience gained by Chuxian County of Anhui Province in making use of open-air grain depots, being afraid of running risks and increasing expenses. To deal with this problem, they patiently convinced the staff of the grain distribution centers that they should not consider only profits and losses in grain purchase and marketing without taking the party's policies and peasants' interests into account. Vice Minister of Commerce Ji Ming and his entourage also shed light on details concerning the successful experience of Chuxian County by stressing that open-air depots for grain storage are practical and feasible if management is improved and the sense of responsibility of the staff is enhanced. At the same time, they affirmed the practice of making use of brigade granaries for grain stock by two grain control offices in Yongxin Commune of Zhengyang County and Sanqiao Commune of Runan County. They also discussed with the administrative office in Zhumadian Prefecture some measures for increasing the volume of freight of the railway relay stations so as to ensure that grain is moved out on time.

Meanwhile, thanks to the concern of the party Central Committee and the State Council, the problem of peasants' difficulties in selling grain has been tentatively solved in the southern part of our province. In the first half of July, more than 260 million jin of grain have been shipped out of Xinyang, Nanyang and Zhumadian due to the coordination between the provincial grain department and the Zhengzhou railway bureau. This successfully overfulfilled the plan by 26.1 percent.

#### COMFORT CABLE SENT TO HENAN FLOOD FIGHTERS

HK250315 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Summary] The Henan Provincial CCP Committee and People's Government sent a comfort cable on 24 July to PLA personnel, militiamen, peasants, workers and cadres now fighting flood in Xinyang and Zhumadian Prefectures. The cable said: "Since mid-July, there have been continuous torrential rains in your area. Flood crests have occurred on the Huai and Honglu Rivers, the rivers have risen rapidly reservoirs have filled, and the safety of dikes and embankments has been seriously endangered." In these arduous conditions, the party, government and PLA have vigorously led the cadres, masses and PLA personnel to fight flood and carry out crash-rescue work. They have won tremendous victory in this struggle. The cable said: "At present we are in the midst of the flood season. The flood-fighting task on the Huai and Honglu Rivers remains very arduous. We hope you will make still greater efforts to completely vanquish this flood crest. You must strengthen confidence, heighten vigilance, overcome difficulties, strengthen defenses, and be ready at all times to deal with new floods."



GUIZHOU HOLDS PHONE CONFERENCE ON POPULATION

HK220435 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 20 Jul 82

[Text] On the evening of 20 July, a telephone conference was held by the provincial CCP committee and government which demanded that the prefectural, autonomous prefectural, municipal and county CCP committees continuously do a good job in the population census and planned parenthood work. Comrade Su Gang presided over the conference. Comrades Li Tinggui, Chang Yuqin and Miao Chunting delivered speeches at the conference.

The conference summed up the achievements scored recently in population census and planned parenthood work and made arrangements for the work in the next stage. The conference held that the task of population census registration in our province was fulfilled on schedule through the efforts of the comrades of census organizations at various levels and more than 100,000 census personnel. Nevertheless, population census organizations at various levels and the census personnel must not be relaxed ideologically or weakened organizationally. They must do a good job in population census work from beginning to end.

1. Population census organizations at various levels must not be suspended for the time being, and the personnel must not withdraw. It is necessary to fulfill all the tasks from beginning to end and, on the basis of fulfilling the task of the population census work, do a good job in checking, random tests, acceptance after examination and summation.
2. It is necessary to do a good job in quality control in every link of population census work.
3. It is necessary to do well in compiling and printing work on the population census so as to ensure scoring achievements in this field.

The conference demanded that the population census organizations at various levels firmly grasp the weak links and attach importance to the work of preserving and arranging census data and keep them intact.

As for the problem of planned parenthood work, the conference held that because the leaders at various levels have further upgraded their understanding of the great strategic significance of population growth control, the broad ranks of cadres of the basic units have overcome the idea of being afraid of difficulties. The laissez-faire attitude in planned parenthood work in many places last year has been basically changed. Work has been improved in this field. Nevertheless, due to the bad foundation of last year's work, the population of the whole province continued to increase in the first quarter of this year. In particular, the high rate of couples having more than one child has become a prominent problem in the planned parenthood work. In order to keep the population growth of our province under 1.3 percent, it is necessary to greatly reduce the percentage of couples having more than one child. The conference set the following demands:

First, it is necessary to resolve the problems of leaders at various levels in understanding and build up confidence in controlling the high rate of couples having more than one child. So long as we have firm determination and effective measures, the rate can be controlled.

Second, it is necessary to continuously take birth control measures and increase the rate of people practicing them.

Third, it is necessary to persistently integrate shock attacks with routine work. It is necessary for us to make persistent efforts and never relax.

Fourth, it is necessary to do technical and service work well and ensure safe operations.

It was hoped at the conference that after the population census work basically comes to an end, a shock attack will be launched in planned parenthood work so as to change the backward state of planned parenthood work of our province.

#### SICHUAN MEETING DISCUSSES EDUCATION ISSUES

HK230346 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Summary] The provincial CCP committee and government convened a provincial conference on education in Chengdu from 2 to 10 July. The participants seriously studied the spirit of relevant central instructions and concentrated their discussions on the questions of introducing universal primary education in the rural areas, restructuring secondary education, stepping up ideological and political work in schools, and strengthening and improving party leadership over education.

The conference held: Since the third plenary session, party and government departments in Sichuan have enhanced their understanding of the position and role of education in the four modernizations drive and have strengthened leadership over it. In particular, fine changes have taken place in education in the province in the past 2 years. "These changes are: We have augmented and strengthened the primary schools, straightened out the junior middle schools, reduced the senior middle schools, revived the central schools on two-thirds of the communes, set up a number of key secondary and primary schools, operated a number of secondary vocational and technical schools or classes on a trial basis, developed education for infants, promoted sparetime education for workers and peasants, and stepped up moral education for the students. Order in the schools has started to move onto the right track, and the quality of education is improving each year.

"However, due to the 10 years of turmoil and other factors, there are still a lot of problems on the front of ordinary education in the province. These are mainly expressed as follows: 1) there has been slow progress in introducing universal primary education in the rural areas, and the quality of the education there is poor. 2) No great strides have been taken in restructuring secondary education. 3) The cultural and professional standards of some of the teachers do not match the tasks they shoulder. 4) Education funds are tight, and conditions for teaching are poor."

The conference noted: Following the introduction of production responsibility systems in the rural areas, the peasants have boosted production and income and demanded that schools be run well, so as to improve their cultural and scientific standards. This is a favorable condition for developing rural education. The conference stressed: "Restructuring secondary education and developing vocational and technical education represent a strategic measure of far-reaching significance for meeting the needs of the four modernizations drive and of industrial and agricultural production. The party and government departments must attach a high degree of importance to this work, strengthen leadership over it and speed it up." The province should strive to have every county change an ordinary secondary school into a vocational or agricultural school within 2 years. The conference pointed out in conclusion: "The party committees at all levels must further improve and strengthen leadership over education work. At present we must follow the spirit of the central instructions and check on the implementation of policies on intellectuals." It is necessary to strengthen teaching order in the schools. "We must resolutely stop the sinister trend of insulting and beating up teachers. The local governments must dispatch people to investigate such cases and deal with them seriously according to the circumstances."

#### CHENGDU PLA'S YOU TAIZHONG MEETS ARMY HEROES

HK240604 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Summary] On 23 July Chengdu PLA units Commander You Taizhong and Political Commissar Zhong Hanhua received 41 heroes and models who had taken part in the Chengdu PLA Army Day parade and march-past, and were photographed with them.

SICHUAN'S WANXIAN, DAXIAN PREFECTURES FIGHT FLOOD

HK250401 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 25 Jul 82

[Summary] The masses in Wanxian Prefecture have worked hard to fight flood and carry out self-salvation through production. Torrential rains started to fall in the prefecture on 16 July. By 23 July, Kaixian and Wanxian Counties and Wanxian Municipality had had over 520 mm, while over 450 mm fell in Wuqi, Yunyang and Liangping Counties, and over 320 mm in Zhong and Chengkou Counties. As a result of this storm, mountain torrents poured down, crops were washed away, buildings, bridges and roads collapsed, and water conservancy facilities were destroyed. On 20 July, the provincial CCP committee and government sent a comfort cable, and Vice Governor Liu Haiquan led a work team to the disaster area to look into rescue and relief work. Self-salvation through production measures are now underway. From 14 to 22 July, torrential rainstorms fell in Daxian Prefecture, causing floods. The prefectural authorities have sent work teams to the disaster areas in Xuanhan, Kaijiang, and Dixian Counties and Daxian Municipality to fight the floods with the masses and help restore production.

BAINQEN ERDINI LEAVES LHASA FOR XIGAZE INSPECTION

HK240437 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 0000 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Summary] Having completed his inspection in Lhasa, Bainqen Erdini, vice chairman of the NPC Standing Committee and honorary president of the Buddhist Association of China, left Lhasa for Xigaze for an inspection on 21 July. He was seen off by Yin Fatang, Yangling Duoji, Pagbalha Geleg Namgya and Song Ziyuan, responsible comrades of the party and government in Xizang. Bainqen arrived in Xigaze on 22 July, where he was welcomed by leaders of the prefecture. On the way he passed through Gyangtse, where he said to the masses: "At present the drought is rather serious. You must do well in fighting drought and strive to do a good job in production." He also urged: "You must promote good relations between Hans and Tibetans and strive to further develop the excellent situation."

YUNNAN RIBAO ON ACCURACY IN NEWS REPORTING

HK130903 Kunming YUNNAN RIBAO in Chinese 29 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Make Common Efforts To Preserve Truthfulness of News Reporting"]

[Text] Recently quite a few readers have written us letters, criticizing the lack of accuracy in news reporting. Today we publish on page 2 a few critical opinions of the readers on the lack of accuracy in news reporting and the editor's self-criticism for the cause of the inaccuracies. This is aimed at drawing the attention of each of us so that we can make common efforts to eliminate the phenomena of inaccuracies and to preserve the truthfulness of news reporting.

News should be factual. This is a basic principle of proletarian newspapers. During the decade of civil disturbance, this principle was trampled underfoot and thus the fine tradition of the party's press undertakings was damaged to a serious extent. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and by bringing order out of chaos, the party's cause has again embarked on the correct path and the party newspapers have again been well received by, and enjoyed the confidence of, the broad masses of people. However, because of various causes, the problem of inaccuracies in news reporting has not been completely solved. Some news reports are not factual in content. This often brings about some needless inconveniences in social life and practical work, arouses suspicion and confusion in the minds of the readers, directly damages the reputation of the party newspapers and even adversely affects the prestige of the party. We cannot but attach great importance to this issue.



Lack of accuracy in news reporting today is different from the situation during the decade of civil disturbance. The conditions and causes leading to the inaccuracies are many and varied. As far as the editors of the newspaper office are concerned, as a result of the destruction in the decade of civil disturbance, the fine tradition of the party's newspaper work still needs to be further revived and promoted. Confronted with the arduous tasks in the new period, we still need to do a lot to further improve our work and our ways of thinking. Inaccuracies in news reports still occur from time to time. This makes it necessary for us to set a high demand on ourselves in our work and, with the attitude of being responsible to the party's cause, the people and the readers, conscientiously and seriously tackle the problem. We should conscientiously solve the problem from various aspects such as heightening our sense of responsibility, improving our work style, instituting and improving the systems and strictly checking on things in order to plug all loopholes. As far as the comrades who write for the newspapers are concerned, they are quite numerous and extensive in scope, and so the conditions leading to inaccuracies in news reports are also fairly complicated. Some cannot objectively and realistically reflect all the features and the whole truth of the matter because of deviations in their understanding; some have written articles according to secondhand material or have written about something or some people of other trades with which they are not familiar, and they send out scripts without investigating and checking on the facts; some do not understand the difference between news reporting and literary and art creation and they handle news writing, which should strictly value the objective facts, as literary and art creation by means of use of imagination, exaggeration, fabrication, processing or transposing the plot of another person or matter onto the event being reporting. There are also some individuals who regard contribution to a newspaper as a means of gaining personal fame and gain. They try to please the public with claptrap without attempting to seek truth from facts. In news reporting they embellish an event at will and even lie outright. Moreover, we also discover from time to time an extremely small number of individuals with impure ideology who, in their own writing or when providing information to other people, intentionally exaggerate or distort facts and even resort to fabrication. These things should also be handled seriously and solved conscientiously.

We can see from the facts mentioned above that the causes leading to inaccuracies are varied and complicated. Objectively, there are historical factors. The pernicious influence of the decade of civil disturbance has not been completely eradicated, and the party work style and social mood have not taken a fundamental turn for the better. These have unavoidably exerted a certain influence on the writing style of the newspaper. However, as far as the editors and contributors (including the reporters) are concerned, it is necessary for them to further eradicate the pernicious influence, enhance their sense of responsibility, conscientiously improve their work and put an end to the phenomena of inaccuracies. Now the party and the people call on us to seek truth from facts and preserve the truthfulness of news reporting. This is a powerful force and favorable factor which impels us to rectify inaccuracies in news reporting. The fact that the party work style and social mood are taking a turn for the better is also a favorable factor for preserving the truthfulness of news reporting. With the supervision and help of the numerous readers, we are ready, along with all contributors, and especially the correspondents, to make efforts to eliminate inaccuracies in news reporting and the various errors in the newspaper. We are ready to constantly raise our political and ideological consciousness, step up cultivation of party spirit, raise the standard of our knowledge and the professional skill of newspaper reporting and strive to be qualified journalists who are competent in the propaganda work of the party so as to justify the great trust placed in us by the party and the people and to bring into better play the role of the party newspaper in building socialist spiritual and material civilization.



ZHOU HUI AT NEI MONGGOL INTELLECTUALS MEETING

SK130433 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 12 Jul 82

[Text] According to our sources, from 5 to 12 July the Nei Monggol Autonomous Regional CCP Committee sponsored a report meeting in Hohhot Municipality on summing up work done in inspecting implementation of policy on intellectuals. Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, and (Shi Shengrong), deputy secretary of the regional CCP committee, attended and addressed the meeting.

Attending the meeting were leading comrades from related regional-level departments, commissions, offices and bureaus; secretaries and mayors in charge of work from various leagues and municipalities; and responsible persons in charge of organization, personnel, propaganda and united front affairs work from various leagues, municipalities and a number of higher educational institutions.

During the meeting, participants summed up and exchanged in an overall way the experience gained by various localities and departments in the work done over the past 2 months of inspecting implementation of policy on intellectuals in response to the call issued by the central authorities and the regional CCP committee. They discussed and devised ways to implement intellectual policy in the days to come and studied special issues concerning the treatment of middle-aged intellectuals.

During the meeting, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, delivered a speech entitled "Earnestly Implement the Party's Policy on Intellectuals and Bring Into Full Play the Role of Intellectuals in Achieving the Four Modernizations," which contains the following six subtitles: 1) the current situation; 2) continuous efforts should be made to eliminate the leftist influence existing in the intellectual work; 3) continuous efforts should be made to implement the party's policy on intellectuals; 4) great attention should be paid to investment of intelligence to advance science and technology; 5) the conduct of ideological and political work among intellectuals should be enhanced; and 6) the party's leadership over intellectual work should be strengthened.

Zhou Hui noted: Making further efforts to bring into full play the enthusiasm of intellectuals in economic construction is one of the urgent tasks imposed on the entire party. As pointed out well by the important instruction issued by the central authorities on the work of Nei Monggol Autonomous Region, the regional development of economic construction should depend on the development of scientific research and education. Therefore, the party committees at all levels in the region should regard the work to develop scientific research and education as their key task. In a sense, the backward situation prevailing in our region means that we are lagging behind in science and culture. Therefore, to correct the backward situation of our region, we should proceed from correcting the backward situation of science and culture.

Comrade Zhou Hui stressed: In implementing the party's policy on intellectuals, a good job should be done in paying attention to work done among middle-aged and young intellectuals, particularly among middle-aged intellectuals. In line with the current status and characteristics of intellectuals, efforts should be made to solve their practical problems in a down-to-earth manner so as to enable them to give full play to their wisdom and to make still greater contributions to conducting economic construction and developing science, technology, culture and education.

Comrade Zhou Hui urged the party committees at all levels to frequently study general problems existing among intellectuals. Each leading comrade should share duties in this regard and regard the settlement of intellectuals' practical problems and the success in upgrading intellectuals' work enthusiasm and giving full play to their talent as a yardstick in measuring his official achievements.

## End to Leftist Influence Urged

SK140428 Hohhot Nei Mongool Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Jul 82

[Text] Speaking at a regional report meeting on summing up the achievements in inspecting the implementation of the policy on intellectuals, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, stressed: We must continue to eliminate the leftist influence in handling the problems of intellectuals and further implement the party's policy on intellectuals. At present, special attention must be paid to work concerning middle-aged intellectuals.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: After the party's third plenary session, the party Central Committee decided to overthrow the two assessments and reaffirmed that intellectuals are part of the working class. This is the party's effort to bring order out of chaos in implementing the policy on intellectuals in the new period and a fundamental change in policy. However, we must acknowledge that some comrades have failed to deeply understand this change and some even have certain misunderstandings about the change. Some comrades have treated intellectuals as bourgeoisie whenever they have encountered some practical problems, though they have acknowledged in words that intellectuals are part of the working class.

Intellectuals are employed but have enjoyed no trust and have not been appointed to important posts. Some comrades have even considered the party's thesis that intellectuals are part of the working class as a peculiar thought and an expedient measure. They have exerted no real effort to promote specialized technical cadres to leading posts at all levels in various departments. This leftist ideology is the main obstacle hampering the implementation of the party's policy on intellectuals. Therefore, in implementing this policy, the main task we have is to continue to eliminate the leftist influence and abandon the prejudice against intellectuals.

Zhou Hui said: Of course, it is insufficient to only acknowledge that intellectuals are part of the working class. We must also fully realize their role in building the modern powerful socialist country with a high level of material and spiritual civilizations. Speaking from the point of view of the entire world, the development of science and technology are being transformed into production forces and are playing an important role day by day. This is our party's fundamental point of departure as regards the reason it has paid special attention to intellectuals and has taken into account the well-being of intellectuals in the new historical period. The party committees at all levels must first of all solve the problems of the people's understanding, strengthen their sense of urgency and initiative in work concerning intellectuals and do a good job in this field with enthusiasm and by taking the whole situation into account.

Comrade Zhou Hui pointed out: We must continue to grasp the work of implementing the party's policy on intellectuals. The party organizations at all levels must proceed from the actual situation and characteristics of intellectuals to realistically solve their practical problems in order to enable them to bring their talents into full play and to make greater contributions in economic construction and in the development of scientific and technological, cultural and educational undertakings.

In referring to how to arouse the enthusiasm of intellectuals, Zhou Hui said: We must act in line with the demands of the central authorities and see to it that intellectuals are being treated equally without political discrimination, boldly employed in work and cared for in their livelihood. While stressing non-discrimination toward intellectuals we must respect their democratic right and let them participate in managing political, economic and cultural affairs and other social affairs in the status of masters of their own affairs. We must boldly select from them outstanding persons and promote them to leading posts at all levels in various departments. We must clearly understand that in the future, our focal point of selecting cadres should be on intellectuals.

In 2 to 3 years, we must gradually equip the party bodies at all levels with intellectuals who have attained educational standards at or above the secondary vocational school level. They must account for one-third or one-half of the number of party personnel. As for leading bodies of the cultural, educational, scientific and technological and managerial departments, efforts must be made to equip them with two-thirds specialized technical cadres.

Comrade Zhou Hui stressed: In implementing the policy on intellectuals at present, we must stress middle-aged intellectuals. Solving the problems of middle-aged intellectuals is a matter of strategic importance. We must grasp it as our main task. Of course, solving problems is difficult, especially problems concerning their economic and material situation. It will not do to solve their problems in words but not in action. We must go deep into reality to solve all their problems whenever discovered.

#### Call for Research Investment

SK150810 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 14 Jul 82

[Text] Speaking at a regional report meeting on summing up the achievements in inspecting the implementation of the policy on intellectuals held on 12 July, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, pointed out: Paying attention to investment in intellectual development is a fundamental way to improve the Nei Monggol region's backward situation and is one of the measures to develop production forces. Only by improving the production forces can we develop the economy.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: Improving the region's backward economic and cultural situation and striving to join the country's advanced rank within 10 years is a glorious but arduous task entrusted to the regional party organs at all levels and the people of various nationalities by the party Central Committee. This is our fundamental aim, the reason we have specially stressed the implementation of the policy on intellectuals. To achieve this great goal we need to do a lot of work. There are so many tasks to perform that we really do not know where to start. In my opinion it is better to start by investing more money to upgrade science and technology. I think we must first resolve the issues of unified planning and over-all arrangements and then concentrate all manpower, material and financial resources on completing key projects. While formulating the national economic plans, the planning, financial, material supply and managerial departments must make over-all planning and proper arrangements to guarantee the completion of key projects. Under a difficult economic situation, we should give all the more priority to guaranteeing investment in developing scientific research and educational undertakings. We must be willing to spend more money, because this is an investment in intellectual development. Of course, all our neglected undertakings are being undertaken and will need much money. Our region lacks sufficient financial resources. I think the more we need money, the wiser we should use it. We should spend money on profitable projects. We prefer to spend less or not spend at all on some projects while spending more in developing education and scientific research. In this way, we will achieve unexpected results after several years. Stressing investment in intellectual development will help bring a ten thousand-fold profit with a small investment and will have an effect for a long period of time. We must have foresight and sagacity and treat this matter with strategic foresight. A short-sighted person will not achieve great successes.

Comrade Zhou Hui said: To improve our region's scientific and technological capability, we must raise the professional standards of the scientific and technological workers to enable them to improve their skills to meet the demands for developing science and technology.



To improve the region's backward situation, Comrade Zhou Hui expressed the hope that the broad masses of intellectuals would promote the fine tradition that intellectuals must integrate with the masses of workers and peasants, unite with them, make concerted efforts and suggest ways and means for developing the four modernizations in the region.

One thing worthy of mention is that there is a large number of intellectuals who have abandoned good jobs and living conditions in the inland areas to come to work the Nei Monggol region for a score or more years. They have come to build up the border areas with lofty aspirations and great enthusiasm. They have overcome habits and customs in their daily life, the weather and work conditions and all other difficulties. They have worked diligently and conscientiously and have dedicated their youth to our region's economic, cultural and other undertakings. Most of them have become a backbone force on all fronts in our region and have trained a great number of talented persons for the region. Their hard work has won the praise of the people of all nationalities in the region. By working together, they have cemented fresh, blood ties and fraternal friendship with the people of various nationalities. They cherish every mountain and river in Nei Monggol and the people of various nationalities living there. I hope that all intellectuals who have come from the inland areas to help build up the border areas will not change their original intention, will continue to foster the ideology of building up the border areas, settling down in the border areas and serving the people of various nationalities during their lifetime, and do a good job in building up their second native place, the lovely Nei Monggol.

#### Leadership Over Work Stressed

SK161130 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Jul 82

[Text] According to our reporters (Liu Xiaomin) and (Liu Xiyun), speaking at a regional report meeting on summing up the achievements in inspecting implementation of the policy on intellectuals held on 12 July, Zhou Hui, first secretary of the regional CCP committee, pointed out: The party committees at all levels should pay great attention to the building of organization, ideology and other aspects among intellectuals and strengthen the party's leadership over intellectual work.

Zhou Hui stated: Our region has brought up an intellectual contingent with fairly high quality and quantity, who are playing an increasingly greater role in achieving the four modernizations. Their status in ideology and in political, economic and cultural spheres and their roles in these spheres are greatly affecting the development of politics, economy and culture throughout the region. [passage indistinct] Therefore, party committees at all levels should pay great attention to the building of ideology, organization and other aspects among intellectuals.

In strengthening ideological and political work among intellectuals, in accordance with their characteristics and their current ideological status, it is necessary to conduct education among them on basic Marxist theory, communist theory, morality and view and attitude toward labor; patriotic, internationalist, collectivist and socialist morality; and on principles and policies of the party and state. Efforts should be made to upgrade their understanding of tasks imposed by history and enable them to continuously eliminate the corrosive influence of bourgeois ideas, remnants of feudalism and other wrong thinking, enabling them to foster a firm communist outlook on life and world outlook.

In devising ways to conduct education among them, it is necessary to adopt persuasion and education and urge them to conduct self-education.

In referring to strengthening the party's leadership over intellectual work, Zhou Hui pointed out: Party committees at all levels should frequently study the general problem existing in intellectual work. Each leading comrade should do a good job in sharing duties in their regard and display subjective initiative and the spirit of men of action.



They should dare to take responsibility independently in studying and solving problems. Some leading comrades should make personal contact with prominent intellectuals, and should work to establish friendship with them so as to solicit their opinions and deal with their problems. They should regard the settlement of intellectuals' practical problems and the success in upgrading intellectuals' work enthusiasm and giving full play to their talent as a yardstick in measuring their official achievements.

In strengthening the party's leadership over intellectual work, attention should be paid to improving the party's leadership. There is no doubt that the party's leadership should be upheld and that any attempt to weaken the party's leadership will be harmful to our cause. Improving the party's leadership in order to strengthen it is one of important guarantees of achieving the four modernizations. The impurity of the party's ideology, organization and work style has become very serious due to the 10-year disturbance. If this impure situation is not totally improved, it will be totally impossible for us to strengthen the party's leadership. Only by making further effort throughout the entire party to reorganize party organizations to maintain communist purity forever will we be able to strengthen our party's leadership.

To strengthen the party's leadership over intellectual work, it is necessary to establish leading organs and departments in charge of this work. As a matter of fact, intellectual work should be undertaken by the entire party. The general task in this work states that the party committees should take the lead in the work, that organizational departments should concentrate on central tasks in the work, and that various departments should make concerted efforts in the work and achieve their own progress in activities. In order to coordinate activities in intellectual work undertaken by various units, the region has established a liaison group for the work. Various leagues and municipalities throughout the region should do the same. Units under regional-level organs should assign leading personnel to take up this work. Sections on politics, personnel, science and technology and education should be responsible for fulfilling concrete tasks in the work. Organizational and personnel departments at all levels should select, as much as possible, responsible persons and administrative personnel in charge of affairs of cadres or scientific and technological cadres among intellectuals. This is because they know well intellectuals' mental status and the way to satisfy intellectuals' desires, and they will achieve a better result if the work has been assumed by them.

#### TIANJIN RIBAO WARNS AGAINST SUGAR-COATED BULLETS

HK090719 Tianjin TIANJIN RIBAO in Chinese 25 Jun 82 p 1

[Commentator's article: "Be Alert Against Spiritual Sugar-Coated Bullets"]

[Text] The criminal activities in the economic field exposed in our municipality and other areas in the country and unhealthy phenomena resulting from unhealthy ideological influences make people feel that we absolutely cannot lower our guard against bourgeois sugar-coated bullets.

Some people become corrupt because they cannot resist material temptation and spiritual corruption. Thus, we must not slacken our vigilance against both material and spiritual sugar-coated bullets. Material sugar-coated bullets such as money, beautiful girls, foreign products, and so forth can effectively corrupt those pitiable creatures who seek ease and comfort. Some people exchange the Chinese people's integrity for some imported goods and barter away their soul for a small amount of money. Spiritual sugar-coated bullets such as certain bourgeois ideas, poisonous culture and art, unhealthy ways of life and so on can easily hit at those who lack mental ballast and firm determination. They can confuse our thinking, relax our will to fight and dissipate our beliefs. Bourgeois sugar-coated bullets can materially and spiritually corrupt certain people. We must maintain sharp vigilance in these two respects in the course of waging the struggle against bourgeois corruption.

Since the smashing of the "gang of four," and particularly since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the party's line, principles and policies have been formulated based on the guiding ideology of upholding the four basic principles, and they are totally correct and practicable. The open-door policy was adopted on the basis of maintaining independence and keeping the initiative in our own hands, and various policies which enliven the domestic economy were adopted on the basis of upholding the socialist planned economy. We have encouraged seeking truth from facts and emancipating our minds. All this has brought about good political, ideological and economic results. However, certain aspects of correct guiding ideology and correct policies have encountered resistance from the "left" and distortion from the right. Moreover, under the new historical conditions, more unhealthy foreign influences and bourgeois tendencies, such as liberalization, have gained ground. Regarding this, many comrades have relaxed their vigilance and become confused and have been hit by the open and "sudden" attacks of the material and spiritual sugar-coated bullets. Many of them have had their confidence shaken or have become corrupt and started to commit crimes. Many people, during the painstaking Long March and cruel struggles, could overcome difficulties and firmly believe that the communist cause would definitely succeed and that socialism was superior to capitalism. However, in the new historical period, when we are concentrating all our energy on building the four socialist modernizations after overcoming severe setbacks and great difficulties, these people are influenced by certain bourgeois ideas. Their understanding of the truth, which has been verified by history over the past century, that only socialism can save China has become vague and so have their communist ideals. When faced with resolute Marxists, certain bourgeois ideas and certain spiritually passive things are unmarketable. However, some people cannot resist the corruption of bourgeois sugar-coated bullets, they are easily fooled and finally fall captive to bourgeois ideology. In the face of such a situation, it is extremely important for us to keep a clear head, resolutely uphold our principles and clearly understand the complexity and long-term nature of the anticorruption struggle.

Material sugar-coated bullets can tempt people to violate party discipline and state laws, thus directly sabotaging the state's economic construction and hurting the party's healthy organs and body. Spiritual sugar-coated bullets can also tempt people to commit crimes, causing grave consequences. The tendency of bourgeois liberalization is based on certain Western bourgeois ideas and concepts. Such a tendency disturbs socialist construction and is disadvantageous to social stability. Bourgeois culture and art and unhealthy ways of life play a sabotaging role in the building of socialist spiritual civilization. Certain youngsters and adults now blindly worship and imitate these things, bringing about adverse influences and results. At present, we must not neglect such problems. Of course, we are not discriminating against everything. What we oppose are poisonous and ideologically unhealthy things. We adopt a critical attitude to and expose all evil things, and absolutely do not beautify them; we absolutely do not sing the praises of things which are antagonistic to socialism. In importing certain advanced technology and experience, we must consider whether or not they suit our national conditions and must not copy indiscriminately. Although spiritual sugar-coated bullets continue to exist, we can keep a sober mind and maintain an active position if we maintain sharp vigilance and carry out analysis with Marxist viewpoints and observation with proletarian viewpoints. We must adopt a Marxist attitude toward certain popular Western trends of thought. It is necessary to carry out persuasive criticism against erroneous things, and we should not indiscriminately and blindly popularize certain Western bourgeois trends of thought, culture and art and ways of life. Thus, we will be able to take precautions against and overcome ideological confusion and passive consequences brought about by these things. This will also be conducive to strengthening education in and popularization of communist ideas and morality.

In certain central documents and speeches of leading comrades, the question of maintaining the communist purity of Communist Party members has recently been put forward. Each Communist Party member should conscientiously think this question over, in connection with the attack of sugar-coated bullets. Under all circumstances, the Communist Party members should not forget the great goal of realizing communism. We are promoting socialism and we must rely on Marxism as our guidance. This is our spiritual pillar. Urging the Communist Party members to maintain communist purity means that they must consolidate this spiritual pillar and be strong and firm enough to stand up to all kinds of attacks by sugar-coated bullets. The crux of doing a good job of the four modernizations drive is to promote our party. First of all, we must see whether or not the party's line, principles and policies are correct; second, we must see whether the party's contingents have a strong fighting will. In order to improve the fighting will of the party's contingents, it is necessary to maintain political and ideological unanimity and have full confidence in Marxism, unswervingly support and implement the party's line, principles and policies, be able to resist bourgeois ideological corruption and evil trends, and wholeheartedly serve the people. As far as these things are concerned, a promising situation has appeared inside the party, and many encouraging examples of upholding the four basic principles and displaying communist ideological awareness have appeared. Our party's work style has improved and the social mood is also improving every day. The majority of our comrades are alert against the bourgeois sugar-coated bullets. However, it is necessary to constantly bear in mind the question of maintaining communist purity, and this question is of great practical significance at present. In order to maintain purity, we must pay attention to eliminating the phenomena and factors which affect and sabotage purity. At present, ideologically speaking, we must oppose both the trend of bourgeois liberalization and extreme individualism. Some people have been deeply poisoned by bourgeois ideas. They are disunited with the party, despondent and have vulgar tastes. Some people do not wholeheartedly serve the people but openly promote individualism and infringe upon the masses' interests in disregard of party discipline. All these phenomena affect the party's prestige and weaken the party's fighting will. The most dangerous thing is that these people are easily hit by sugar-coated bullets. Thus, the Communist Party members themselves must strengthen their study of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought, strengthen their cultivation of communist ideas and morality, guide and assess their words and deeds by taking communist ideas as the criterion, and more spontaneously maintain communist purity.

#### NEW FINDINGS AT DAGANG OILFIELD NEAR TIANJIN

OW260847 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 26 Jul 82

[Text] Tianjin, July 24 (XINHUA) -- New findings show good prospects for the development of the Dagang oilfield near Tiajin, now in its 17th year of exploitation. A total of 67 deep test wells sunk over the past few years produce oil flows and gas flows of industrial value, indicating the possibility of fairly rich oil and gas reserves deep beneath the existing oilfield, according to Dagang officials.

Oil workers drilled in 1978 a 4,000-meter test well, which produced high output of oil and gas. Since then, oil and gas reserves have been discovered beneath existing ones, officials said. Officials said workers and technicians have developed through four years' work a set of methods for deep well drilling extraction. They have for the first time in China succeeded in testing methods of deep well water injection and fracture improvements, resulting in remarked increases in oil output.



LIAO CHENGZHI LETTER TO CHIANG ON REUNIFICATION

OW241632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1600 GMT 24 Jul 82

[Beijing XINHUA in English and Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese at 1301 GMT on 24 July simultaneously carry the following service message: "Attention, attention: XINHUA will release an important news item of about 1200 words at 2400 [1600 GMT] today (July 24)."]

[Text] Beijing, July 25 (XINHUA) -- Liao Chengzhi wrote a letter to Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo on July 24, which was sent by cable to Taipei. The letter reads as follows:

Dear Brother Ching-kuo:

No one ever expected that a strip of water should have become so vast a distance. It is now 36 years since our brief rendezvous in Nanjing. From our childhood friendship to our chats in the Soviet capital, everything in the past is still alive in my memory. But it's unfortunate that we haven't heard from each other for so many years. Recently I was told that you are somewhat indisposed and this has caused me much concern. Men in their seventies are often afflicted with illness. I sincerely hope that you will take good care of yourself.

Over the past three years, our party has repeatedly proposed talks with your party to bury the hatchet and work jointly to accomplish the great cause of national reunification. But you have time and again announced that there should be "no contact, no talks and no compromise", which I think is inadvisable. Considering both the public interests and our close friendship, which has lasted for generations, I regard it as my duty to offer some advice which I hope you will consider carefully.

The peaceful reunification of the motherland would be a great achievement to be recorded in history. Taiwan is bound to return to the embrace of the motherland eventually. An early settlement would be in the interests of all. The compatriots in Taiwan would be able to live in peace and happiness, the people of all nationalities on both sides of the Taiwan Straits would no longer have to endure the pains of separation from their kith and kin, and the elders in Taiwan and those who have moved there from the mainland would all be properly placed and provided for. And this would contribute to the stability of Asia and the Pacific region as well as to world peace. You used to spur yourself on with the axiom: "The interests to be considered should be the interests of all; the fame to be sought should be a fame that would last forever." If the great cause of reunification would be accomplished through your work, you will certainly win the esteem of the nation and the praise of all. You would be doing a meritorious service to the country and your name would be inscribed in the temple of fame. It is preposterous to regard such a service as a "guilt". After all, putting up in that tight eastern corner is not a long-term solution. This is of course quite clear for a man as intelligent as you. Hesitation, procrastination or leaving the problem to other days would only lead to difficulty and distress and you, my brother, would hardly be able to escape the blame. Moreover, peaceful reunification is entirely an internal affair of China. Those outsiders who talk glibly about it have designs on our Taiwan. This is common knowledge. When a decision needs to be made, irresolution is bound to bring trouble. I hope you will consider this carefully.

The Kuomintang founded by Dr. Sun Yat-sen endured countless hardships and finally overthrew the monarchy and established the republic; numerous revolutionaries advanced wave after wave and laid down their lives for the cause. History has recorded this as a glorious contribution. The Kuomintang and the Communist Party twice cooperated and on both occasions they made tremendous contributions to the country and the nation. We know something about the first cooperation, led by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, though we were still young at that time. The second cooperation proceeded with your father in the chair and, as participants in it, we should know what it was all about. Though the matter was as complicated as could be, an all-round view of the situation would show that cooperation is beneficial to the country and the nation, while division is detrimental to them. Since you are presiding over the administration of Taiwan, you have unshirkable responsibility for the realization of cooperation for the third time. It would be easier to talk the matter over when leaders on both sides used to be schoolmates and close friends who know one another well. I find it really hard for me to subscribe to those views which describe cooperation as "surrender", "humiliating", "suffering losses" or "being duped". In reviewing history or looking forward to the future, one should bear in mind the public interest, the interests of the country and the nation, and use this as the supreme criterion, instead of basing oneself on a party's selfish interests. Such talks as "reunifying China with the three people's principles" are regarded by all sensible people as unrealistic, deceptive and self-deceiving. People of our generation know the true meaning of the three people's principles quite well and there is no need to argue about it. Neither is there any need to dwell on such assertions as Taiwan's "economic prosperity, democracy and easy livelihood", the truth of which the venerable gentlemen in Taiwan know clearly. For the sake of your party, I would think that if you would take up the historical responsibility and resolutely take part in peace talks to accomplish national reunification as required by time and tide, the two parties would be able to co-exist for a long time to come, supervising each other while joining in the glorious effort to revitalize China. Otherwise, how could the situation existing in that small corner be maintained for long? This is a question those who are sensible are already turning over in their minds. It involves the survival and development of the Kuomintang, and I hope you will think it over again.

I recently read one of your writings in which you expressed "fervent hope that my father's soul would be able to return to the homeland and be reunited with the forefathers". I was overwhelmed with emotion when I read this. The remains of your father are still placed temporarily at Cihu. After reunification, they should be moved back and buried in the native soil -- in Fenghua, Nanjing or Lushan -- in fulfillment of your filial wishes. You recently said: "Filial devotion should be expanded into national devotion, which means love of the nation and dedication to the country." This is an excellent statement. Why don't you apply it to the great cause of national reunification? As far as the country and the nation are concerned, this would be an answer of the two generations of the Chiangs to history; as far as you yourself are concerned, this would be an expression of both loyalty and filial piety. Otherwise, how could you account for yourself after your passing away? It is hoped that you would think more about it.

Dear brother: Your life has been marked by frustrations, which should not be attributed to fate. Everything depends on yourself. The good and ill to be judged in the next thousand years hinges on the decision made in a moment.

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CHINA  
PRC MEDIA ON TAIWAN AFFAIRS

The present international situation is capricious. Throughout Taiwan people of all strata are talking about their future. Time does not stay, and brief is the day. A long night is fraught with dreams; time does not wait for us. I hope you, my brother, would be good at making the choice and repair the house before it rains. "Vast is the expanse of sky and water. What are you waiting for, staying away from home?"

The longing for old friends grows with age. If it is convenient to you, I would pack and set out for a visit to Taipei to seek enlightenment from our elders. "For all the disasters, the brotherhood has remained; a smile at meeting and enmity is banished." When I look towards the distant southern sky, my heart is already there. No word is enough to express what I wish to say. It is hoped that you will take good care of yourself. I am waiting impatiently for a reply.

Please convey my regards to your mother, as well as to Fang-liang, Wei-kuo and the children.

Best wishes to you,  
Liao Chengzhi  
July 24, 1982



PRC REACTION TO SHULTZ CONFIRMATION NOTED

OW250804 Taipei CHINA POST in English 20 Jul 82 p 4

[Editorial: "Peiping's Adverse Reaction to Shultz' Confirmation"]

[Text] The Peiping regime reacted adversely to U.S. Secretary of State George P. Shultz' unanimous confirmation by the U.S. Senate by disputing Secretary Shultz' righteous position on the China issue set forth at the confirmation hearings.

The Chinese Communist "Foreign Ministry" spokesman, commenting on Secretary of State Shultz' testimony at the confirmation hearings, took issue with the new secretary of state. The spokesman stated that "Red China adamantly is opposed to arms sales" and that "there is but one China; Taiwan is part of China and the 'Government of the PRC' is the sole legal Government of China."

The statement is a direct contradiction and open condemnation of Secretary of State Shultz' testimony that he supports the policy of selling arms based on what is needed for "defensive purposes for Taiwan" and that the United States has never stated that the Chinese Communists have either sovereignty or jurisdiction over Taiwan.

Yet the Chinese Communists pretended that those direct contradictions were not a condemnation of the new secretary of state. They said that foreign diplomatic observers considered Red Chinese "Foreign Ministry" statements as cautious and noted that Red China declined to launch headlong into a condemnation of the new secretary of state. These pretensions were absolutely wrong. The Chinese Communist "Foreign Ministry" statements directly contradicted Secretary Shultz' position on the China question. To pretend otherwise cannot fool anyone, least of all new Secretary of State Shultz.

The Peiping regime's mouthpiece, the PEOPLE'S DAILY, also followed the "Foreign Ministry" official statements by voicing an indirect swipe at Shultz when it pointed out that Shultz sided with Senator Barry Goldwater's call for continuing sales of U.S. arms to the ROC. It said that "the behavior of Goldwater and ROC lobbyists at the hearings fully revealed their true colors as imperialists and hegemonists" while Shultz' remarks placed him in a "self-contradictory position." The PEOPLE'S DAILY editorial then said it is a surprise to the Chinese mainland people that Shultz echoed Goldwater's remarks. This is another barefaced lie often used by the Chinese Communists. As a matter of fact, the Chinese mainland people have had no opportunity of learning what happened at the confirmation hearings and the remarks made by Senator Goldwater and Secretary of State Shultz. If they should be given an opportunity to learn the truth, they would heartily approve of Secretary Shultz and Senator Goldwater's position.

The adoption of a wait-and-see policy by the Chinese Communist regime, as the article said, is perhaps another indication of the lukewarm, if not hostile, attitude of the Peiping regime. It contrasted sharply with the hearty welcome to Secretary Shultz' confirmation expressed by ROC Foreign Ministry Spokesman Liu Ta-jen. Mr. Liu stated that "we feel relieved and happy that Mr. Shultz supports continued arms sales to us and believes that the United States should continue to abide by the Taiwan Relations Act." His remarks reflect the sentiments of all the people of the Republic of China.

The 60th secretary of state can rest assured that the people of the Republic of China appreciate his righteous stand and the lofty ideals he holds on this vital issue. Its correct solution not only affects the people of the Republic of China but also the welfare and security of all the people in the Asian and Pacific region. For the Chinese Communist attempt to seize Taiwan and enslave the 18 million people of the Republic of China on Taiwan must not be allowed to succeed. Otherwise, the United States would lose this vital link in the chain of island defense network in the Asian and Pacific region, and the Taiwan Straits will be exposed to communist domination. Such a threat will endanger the security of all the Asian and Pacific nations, including the ASEAN countries.

The United States should not subject itself to any more Chinese Communist threat or blackmail but should stop talking to the Chinese Communists concerning U.S. sales of defensive arms to the Republic of China. It is none of Peiping's business and any discussion with Peiping merely exposes the United States to its unreasonable demands and blackmail. Secretary Shultz should show the Peiping leaders that U.S. foreign policy is made in Washington, not in Peiping.

PREMIER ADDRESSES CAPTIVE NATIONS WEEK RALLY

OW231445 Taipei CNA in English 1354 GMT 23 Jul 82

[Text] Taipei, Jul 23 (CNA) -- Premier Sun Yun-hsuan Friday called on free nations to take concerted action to set up a global anti-communist strategy and to wipe out communist influence in the joint efforts to open up a new epoch for humankind. The Republic of China's Captive Nations Week rally was held at the Sun Yat-sen Memorial Hall Friday morning with Dr Ku Cheng-kang, honorary chairman of the World Anti-Communist League, presiding.

Speaking on "opening a new epoch of freedom", Premier Sun urged the United States and all free nations to make clear that both the Soviet Russian and the Chinese Communist regimes are Marxist-Leninist entities and that they seek to augment themselves through chicanery and deception."

"The Chinese Communist regime has expressed in its constitution that it insists on Marxism-Leninism. We must not overlook the fact that the Chinese Communist regime is even more tyrannical than the Soviet Union", he added.

The premier stressed that "the stability and peace of the eventful Western Pacific region has depended and will always depend on the strategic position of the Republic of China. Based on Taiwan, Penghu, Kinmen and Matsu, the Republic of China occupies a vital strategic position for deterrence of the competitive expansionism of Soviet Russia and Communist China.

"The contrast in the ideological patterns, political systems and ways of life on the two sides of the Taiwan Straits during the last 32 years has shown that communism brings endless agony and tragedy to the whole Chinese people while the three principles of the people is the people's beacon of hope. The overthrow of communist rule on the Chinese mainland has therefore become the main target of our endeavors. To ensure the free and happy lives of the mainland people, we have no choice except to firmly support their struggle for freedom. We must carry out the great and solemn undertaking of unifying China under the three principles of the people. We shall never rest until this goal has been attained."

"In recent years, the Chinese Communists have been rocked by the call of unifying China under the three principles of the people." They have consequently resorted to their united front and proposed "peace talks" in an attempt to confuse the people and undermine our solidarity, Premier Sun said.

He warned Free World leaders that the Chinese Communists have never ruled out the use of force while extending their peace talk offensive. Actually, the communist so-called peace talk is just another means of war and both the united front and "peace talks" are intended to serve the same purpose, the premier pointed out.

The Republic of China will never negotiate with the Chinese Communists, Premier Sun said, adding, this consistent, determined position of the Chinese Government will never be changed under any circumstances.

"The principal foreign target of the Chinese Communist 'united front' is the United States. But the Americans have not taken note of this in adopting their policy of using the Chinese Communist regime to counterbalance Russia. The United States has fallen into the Chinese Communist trap and faces a dangerous situation," he said.

"On the relationship between the United States and the Republic of China, Premier Sun said that united, both will benefit, but that divided, both will suffer. We appreciate the many reiterations of President Reagan that the Republic of China is a faithful friend of the United States and should never be betrayed by America. We hope the United States will steadfastly adhere to the basic truth that both will benefit from standing together and continue to increase all aspects of the substantive relations between the two countries.

"It is especially important for the United States to firmly resist Chinese Communist interference in implementation of the Taiwan Relations Act while supporting the military forces of the Republic of China in safeguarding freedom and democracy as well as the endeavors of the people of this country to unify China under freedom and democracy. This will serve the common interest of the two countries and is vital to the stability and prosperity of the western Pacific."

To assure ultimate victory in the anticommunist struggle and guarantee human freedom and world peace, Premier Sun said: "All peace-loving people of the world must unite in purpose and effort and extend help to each other. They should never disperse their strength, lest they be defeated by the enemy one after another. We support President Reagan's movement for world democracy but must eliminate the double standard shown by the Marxist-Leninist regimes in order to throw Marxism-Leninism into the ash heap of history as soon as possible."

#### NEW MILITARY HARDWARE DEVELOPMENTS DISCLOSED

OW231425 Taipei CHUNG KUO SHIH PAO in Chinese 14 Jul 82 p 1

[Text] Hsia Tien, vice minister of national defense for planning, said on 13 July that rapid progress has been made in the development of science and technology for our country's national defense in recent years. After manufacturing airplanes and missiles by itself, the Republic of China has succeeded in developing a naval antisubmarine sonar and an army artillery guidance system. In a live ammunition military exercise, they have shown exciting results. Those who attended the national development seminar on the morning of 13 July listened to a report on matters concerning national defense. Films were also shown at the seminar on research and development projects for weapons and military equipment to be used by the Chinese Armed Forces.

Hsia Tien pointed out: The air force is now concentrating its efforts in manufacturing airplanes on its own or turning out new aircraft on a cooperative basis. In addition to the self-made Chiashou and Chungshing trainer planes, the Republic of China has also turned out F-5E and F-5F fighters on a cooperative basis. The navy is now concentrating its efforts in the development of missiles and others, particularly antisubmarine equipment. In addition to the drone missiles, it has succeeded in developing an antisubmarine sonar which is a preemptive device in an antisubmarine operation. The army is now concentrating its efforts in improving its antitank and antiaircraft equipment. Recently it succeeded in developing a computerized artillery guidance system in an effort to effectively display the firepower of the artillery force.

The films also showed national defense industry plants and new types of weapons and equipment being used in a live ammunition military exercise.



WEN WEI PO DESCRIBES AIRCRAFT HIJACKING ATTEMPT

HK260653 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Jul 82 p 1

[Special dispatch from Beijing]

[Text] Beijing [no dateline as published] -- At 1000 yesterday morning, after resourcefully coping with five hijackers for 2 hours over the sky of Wuxi, the crew members of an airliner, flight 2505, of the Civil Aviation Administration of China [CAAC], with the coordination of some Chinese passengers, rushed at the five hoodlums in a counterattack and finally succeeded in subduing them and then landing the aircraft safely at Shanghai's Hongqiao Airport. None of the passengers was hurt. This act won enthusiastic praise from all aboard, including foreign and Hong Kong passengers.

Captain Yang Jihai betrayed no fear when he was threatened with a knife by the hoodlums. Instead, he tactfully circled the aircraft near Shanghai for 2 hours and, after lowering its altitude near the airport, bravely attacked the hoodlums by surprise. By this time, other crew members, including the air hostesses, had already notified the Chinese passengers of the hijack attempt. They also coordinated with the captain by attacking the hoodlums in two separate locations -- the cockpit and the front cabin. In a desperate attempt, one of the hoodlums ignited a stick of explosive, but a crew member quickly threw it into the toilet on the right-hand side of the front cabin, where it exploded and blew a hole more than 1 meter wide. By this time, the aircraft had already descended to an altitude of 900 meters and, calmly and steadily, the captain piloted the aircraft in the direction of the runway and then landed it safely at the airport.

The five hijackers were young employees of a factory in Xian. Their average age was 20. They had premeditatedly taken along daggers, sharp knives and explosives when they boarded the aircraft.

The hijacked airliner, Flight 2505, was a Soviet-made IL-18 aircraft. It flew from Xian to Shanghai at about 0800 yesterday. There were eight crew members on Flight 2505 yesterday -- Captain Yang Jihai, two copilots, a navigator, a mechanic and three air hostesses who were in the passenger cabin.

When the aircraft was flying over Wuxi at 0959, the hijackers left their seats and stormed into the cockpit. Pointing their knives at the captain, copilots, navigator and mechanic in the cockpit, they claimed that they were armed with explosives and that they were hijacking the aircraft. They ordered the captain to divert the aircraft from the original route. At the same time, they cut the wires from the radio set so that the aircraft lost contact with the ground station.

Captain Yang Jihai (52 years old) was fairly calm. He dealt with the five hijackers to the best of his ability by pretending to comply with their request. He said to the hoodlums: "The fuel of this aircraft is not sufficient. It is impossible to fly anywhere else. Only by refueling at Shanghai will it be possible to continue the flight." The hoodlums, however, did not believe what he said.

Thereupon, the captain tipped the copilots the wink. The aircraft began circling around Wuxi and gradually approached Shanghai. The captain drew the scoundrels into talking while he was piloting the aircraft. By tactfully putting to good use the strategem of luring the tiger out of the mountains, he succeeded in breaking up the scoundrels. A crew member from the cockpit lured three of the hoodlums to the toilet. At this time there were only two hoodlums in the cockpit, while there were four crew members. This constituted a superiority of four against two in subduing the hoodlums.

When the hoodlums declared that they were hijacking the airplane, the air hostesses resourcefully took advantage of the opportunity provided when the hoodlums were pre-occupied with other crew members to secretly discuss with the passengers in the front cabin how to find an escape from the dangerous situation.

All passengers from the mainland despised and opposed the hijack attempt of the five scoundrels. Sharing a bitter hatred of the enemies, they took soft drink bottles or beer bottles on the quiet from the air hostesses. Some of them failed to lay hands on any glass bottles, and so they took canned soft drinks which had not been opened; others, however, held umbrellas firmly in their hands.

When the plane was almost out of fuel, the pilots gradually lowered its altitude and flew in the direction of the airport runway. At this critical moment, the captian suddenly made a counterattack and deflected the weapon of a hoodlum. Immediately, the shouts "beat him" were heard simultaneously in both the cockpit and the front cabin. Some passengers from the mainland immediately went into action and, rushing at the three hoodlums in the front cabin, fought them hand to hand. A hoodlum ignited a stick of explosive in his hand, but it was immediately seized and thrown into the toilet, where it exploded. Within seconds the passengers succeeded in throwing the hoodlums to the floor and beat them on the head with soft drink bottles or beer bottles until they lost consciousness.

There was also a fierce fight in the cockpit, where the crew members and passengers also managed to beat the hoodlums unconscious. The struggle came to an end just as the plane touched down on the runway. It was 1250.

The atmosphere at that time was tense, and some of the timid passengers were thrown into a panic. When the passengers alighted at the airport, some leaders of Shanghai Municipality and CAAC expressed their sympathy and solicitude for them. Some foreign passengers said: Many hijack incidents occur in the world, but never in foreign countries have the hijackers been captured alive before the airplane landed, as happened in China. China's crew members are truly resourceful and brave! China's passengers are also very brave!

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